The Centre Reporter.

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THE END SOON

A PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS SOON.

The Fate of the Tariff Bill Will be Determined This Week.—Not a Democratic Bill, But Hacked and Amended.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—If a more exasperating condition of affairs, from a Democratic point of view, ever existed in Congress than the present tariff complication it has been forgotten by the present generation. The principal issue in the campaign which gave the Democratic party control of the executive and legislative branches of the government was tariff reform. Since March 4, 1893, we have had a tariff reform President, a tariff reform majority in the House and a majority in the Senate each member of which claims to be a tariff reformer, and each of whom certainly represents a tariff reform constituency. Why then this difficulty in getting a tariff reform bill through Congress? That is a question that ought to be asked of more than one of the alleged tariff reformers of the Senate by their misrepresented constituents, and probably will be when some of them try to get reelected.

At several times during the last week it seemed that the conference committee was about to reach an agreement that would be acceptable to both House and Senate. So promising was the outlook that the proposed caucus of the House Democrats was postponed indefinitely so as to leave the House conferees unhampered. But each time demands were made by the Senators whose votes are necessary to get any agreement through the Senate which prevented an agreement being reached. After spending the greater portion of the week in trying to arrange a sugar schedule that would be accepted by the House and the so-called "conservative" Senators, the conferees at last succeeded, but no sooner was the announcement made than it was met by the threat of the two Democratic Senators from Louisiana to vote against the bill if it were so reported, and in addition they stated that Senators Allen and Kyle, the Populists, who had voted with the Democrats to pass the bill in the Senate, would join them in voting against the bill.

There is a general feeling that this week will settle the business, not so much from anything that is actually in sight as from the belief that it will simply be impossible to longer prolong the strain. Already Democrats are urging the conferees to agree upon some sort of a bill, the best that they can get, and let it go to the Senate and either be accepted or rejected.

So general is the belief in Congress that this week will be the last of the session that a number of prominent Democrats have made their arrangements to leave Washington, as adjournment will speedily follow the disposal of the tariff. All of the appropriation bills, except two, have been disposed of and those two are in conference and will be sent to the President by the middle of the week. But among those who have their doubts about adjournment this week is Secretary Lamont, who remarked, when Senator Blackburn told him that the tariff bill would be put through this week and that Congress would adjourn on Saturday: "I would not want to wager on that." The Secretary is right. After what has happened no prudent man would want to wager on anything that this Congress would or would not do.

"Granny" Blair, who has kept so quiet since he managed to sneak back into public life by getting elected to the House that people have been disposed to forget his fool acts in the Senate and to credit him with at last having come into possession of the share of common sense which naturally belongs to every man of voting age. People were wrong. He is the same old "granny" Blair, and, now that he has enlisted under the banner of Ida B. Wells, Quixotic charges may be expected of him at least as often as the moon changes. His resolution providing that the Commissioner of Labor shall investigate and report to Congress the number, date, location and attendant facts and circumstances of all alleged assaults by males upon females during the past ten years, for, or on account of which organized, but unlawful violence has been inflicted or attempted to be inflicted; also, all lynchings during the same period, is on a par with his silliest acts in the Senate.

Speaking of his resolution, instructing the House committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for an income tax that will produce $100,000,000 annually, and a bill placing all sugar on the free list, Representative Bland said: "If tariff legislation is defeated, and it now looks as though it might be, the tariff reformers will take a new line in the direction of my resolution. I am determined if we cannot have tariff reform that the trusts at all events, shall pay into the Treasury a fair share of their enormous profits. That would benefit the people indirectly even if they fail to secure the reduction on the necessaries of life that they demand. I know that the bills proposed by my resolution would pass the House and I believe that they would get through the Senate."

Representative Bryan, of Nebr., has formally announced his candidacy for the United States Senate. He will make a personal canvass of the State, and expects the support of the Populists as well as the Democrats.

Wise and Generous.

The sending of a letter of thanks accompanied by a check, to each of the employes of the Pennsylvania Company who refused to go on strike during the Chicago troubles, is a reconition that is well deserved by the recipients. Every workingman knows that it requires more than an ordinary amount of courage to stand against the opinions of the majority in cases of strikes. The opprobrious epithets that are bestowed upon men who will not join in a revolt against employers are such as sink deeply into the heart of the average man, and he does not feel that any money could repay him for what he suffers.

When the difficulty is over, it is only right that the employers for whom the men made such sacrifices should recognize them in a tangible manner, although it is not often done. Men are blame, as a whole, for joining strikes, but in view of the pressure brought to bear upon them, the wonder is that any of them can be found to withstand it.

There is another side to this action of the Pennsylvania Company that calls for commendation, however, which is that it does a great deal toward prompting a spirit of friendship and community of interest between employers and employes, and that is what is needed. With cordial relations existing between those who occupy those two most important social relations in the civilized world trouble may be reduced, if not avoided. Harmony is a cheaper peace promoter than force.

Forming an Organization.

Some of Clearfield's young ladies talk of forming an organization, pledging themselves never to marry a man who is not intelligent, honest and industrious, good natured, cleanly in person and apparel, healthy, sober, a church member and a total abstainer from liquor, tobacco and profanity.—Ex.

Good; now let the young men form an organization pledging themselves never to marry a lady who does not know how to bake a loaf of good bread; who is ashamed to be seen sweeping and mending and thinks herself above assisting her mama in doing housework; and who continually gads around doing and saying silly things, and, taken all in all, is not fit for a wife.

Miners are Resuming.

The strike in the section of Spangler is broken. Last week the Sterling company resumed work at No. 12 with seventy men, the Cymbria with forty, the Della company with twenty, and the Benton company with twenty men will increase their force to fifty. The Elmora mines also resumed. A full resumption will take place by the end of the week. At Hastings the Mitchell company are at work, and the Sterling company will commence operations at all their works. The rate of mining is 40 cents per gross ton, instead of 30 as stated.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

A Facinating Story.

The Chicago Ledger has struck the nail on the head by starting in its issue of August 1st a facinating love story entitled, "Caught in the Strike." It deals with the late A. R. U. strike, giving names and places familiar to many of our readers. Sample copy, giving first installment of the story, will be mailed free on application to the Chicago Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

SUMMER OUTING.

A Tour Among the Lakes and Islands of the North.

The party composing the Pennsylvania Railraod's first tour to the North has just returned home, delighted not only with the general attractiveness of the trip, but the admirable manner in which it was conducted. The second party is now forming, and will go out under like conditions on August 21st, reaching home on return trip September 3d. The party will leave Philadelphia in special Pullman parlor cars over the picturesque route of the Pennsylvania to Watkins Glen, thence to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and lastly a delightful trip down the romantic Hudson.

Ample time is allowed at each point for sight-seeing, and all the traveling is done by daylight. It would be a difficult matter to plan a trip of greater diversity of intrest and attraction, and for those whose summer vacation is limited there is no outing comparable to it. The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, from New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Trenton, Baltimore, and Washington, is $90.00. Tickets will also be sold from other stations at proportionate rate. Tourist Agent and Chaperon will conduct the party.

For tickets, descriptive itineraries, and reservation of seats on the train, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Bad Outlook for the Corn Crop.

The corn crop is destined to be almost a failure, according to the reports from the New York *Times* correspondents. In Kansas, where the crop was expected to exceed the great yield of 1889, not over half the average amount will be raised. The drought and scorching winds have done it.

Nebraska will not give more than three-eighths of an average crop. Iowa's yield will be smallest ever known and is not likely to reach 50 per cent. Missouri reports vary, but in the northern section half a crop is all that is expected. Illinois is more hopeful than the states farther west, but admits a shortage. Indiana is the only exception, and promises the largest corn crop in her history.

Watch Your $10 Bills.

The most dangerous counterfeit of United States money discovered for years is announced from the treasury department. Because it is so difficult of detection from the genuine note the counterfeit is described in minute detail by the secret service in order to put the public upon its guard. The counterfeit is of the $10 legal tender note, series of 1880, check letter B, face plate number 2250, back plate number 2292, signed by W. S. Rosecrans, register; James W. Hyatt, treasurer, and bearing a portrait of Webster and a large round red seal.

Samuel Jones.

Samuel Jones, one of Tyrone's first settlers, died at his home in that place on Tuesday morning, aged 86 years, 6 months and 8 days. Deceased came with his parents to Spruce Creek valley in 1824 and learned the trade of clay potter. In 1838 he removed to Franklin township, Huntingdon county, where he remained for thirteen years, after which he removed to Birmingham, where he remained six months during the erection of a railroad in Tyrone, where he came in 1851, and has ever since been a resident of that place.

Well Water Impure.

The Milton Board of Health after examinations of several well patronized wells mistrusted the condition of the water from sickness and death in the neighborhood, and samples were sent to Dr. Groff, a member of the State Board. After thorough analysis he replied that the water was full of "health destroying" germs and unfit for use. The handles were accordingly removed from the pumps, and many other wells are being condemned as fast as analysis can be made.

Debs Changes His Tactics.

"I will never again be connected with any strike organization," said President Debs, of the American Railway Union a few days ago. "This strike has developed the fact that the sentiment of the people of the country is against strikes and that the government stands ready to put down such movements at the point of the bayonet. I shall hereafter advise all workmen to seek redress by the ballot."

Tents Shipped.

About a half a car load of Centre Hall picnic tents were shipped to Williamsgrove for the big picnic about to be opened there.

GAME PLENTY

THE EARLY DAYS WHEN HUNTING WAS EASY.

No Trouble Then to Supply the Table With Food.—A Hunting Incident Near Bellefonte.

Back in the early days, Centre county was rich in all kinds of game. The woods and streams abounded in denizens that supplied the settler with fish and flesh in a few hours time.

Mr. Jacob Thomas, of Bellefonte, knows of the time away back, and relates to us that deer were so plenty near Bellefonte that it was a common thing to shoot one every week near town. Bears were almost as numerous as deer, and just as easy to find. One day, as he relates, he was down the creek a short distance below town, and he spied a bear above him. He followed the bear and it crossed the creek somewhere near where Reynold's mill is, and he did not feel like wading the water just there to follow bruin, so he struck for the bridge, and took up town to get his gun. When Mr. Thomas reached Allegheny street, this self-same bear, to his surprise, and to the alarm of a crowd that had gathered, came slowly trotting up the street. No one was prepared for the reception of the visitor, and under the excitement of the crowd none knew what to do. As bruin reached the diamond, a man spied a double bitted axe, and following the bear, he sunk the axe into the animal's head and finished it right there with that one stroke. It was a large, full-grown bear, and Mr. Thomas says bruin seemed just as much scared as the crowd around him. Of course Mr. T. is not telling a lie, although he has cut down over a dozen cherry trees in his time, and is now seventy-seven years of age.

Mr. Thomas says trout were so plenty then that he could catch as many as he could carry in a few hours, and all big ones. For instance, he started where Brockerhoff's mill now is and fished down towards Bellefonte and in two hours he had as many trout on his string as he could carry, and all of large size, having thrown the smaller ones back into their native element. Oh, for one day of such fishing, just once a year, how happy would the disciples of Isaac Walton of today be?

Talking of killing deer, we may add here, that these fleetfooted animals were just as plenty on this side of the county as on the other. Philip B. Musser—old squire Musser, as he was familiarly called—of Millheim, was a great hunter, as were all his sons and grand-sons—some of them still living. Many of our readers remember the old man yet. He was an early settler. In a record he kept of deer killed by him, he puts the number at 625. Besides this he killed many bears and other wild game. The Mussers were great hunters from four generations down to the present.

In those days away back, these mountains and vallies were alive with deer and other large game, and our streams abounded with the finest trout. But it is thus no more, and what a pity.

Showed Remarkable Nerve.

An accident in which remarkable nerve and presence of mind were displayed occurred on the farm of Mark Supple, near Merion station, Norristown, Pa. His son Frank, aged sixteen years, was standing upon a box feeding cows. In making a spring to jump from his perch his head struck an iron hook, used for holding the lantern. The sharp point of the hook passed under his right eyelid and came out above the eyebrow, suspending him from the ground. The entire weight of the boy's body was placed on the impaled eye, making his position an extremely painful one. With rare presence of mind he caught a beam above his head and raising his body upwards, gradually worked the hook from his forehead.

Emperor William Starts for Cowes.

Emperor William, on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, has started for Cowes, Isle of Wight, where he will spend several days attending the yachting regatta. If William don't get any cows on the Isle of Wight, let him come to Centre county, we can drum up a car load or two for him.

Big Picnic.

The Odd Fellows will hold a big picnic near Rebersburg, on Saturday, August 18. Lodges from different parts of the county will be present, to participate in the parade. The Centre Hall lodge has voted to go. A game of ball is billed for the afternoon between the Centre Hall and Rebersburg teams.

Service Sunday.

Rev. James C. Boal, of Port Carbon, will preach in the Presbyterian church at this place, next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

A CLEVER FRAUD.

How Two Scoundrels Put Up a Job on a Farmer.

A well put up game was played on one of Decatur township's enterprising farmers not many days since by two sharpers whose presence behind the bars before any more victims are made would be a fortunate circumstance indeed, says the Lewistown *Free Press*.

While going along the public road, Farmer John Wray, who also deals in horses, met a man driving a fine-looking horse, which was stopped alongside of Wray's team, when the two engaged in conversation, which soon drifted into horse talk, Mr. Wray meanwhile eyeing the stranger's animal with very favorable looks. A trade was struck even up, the stranger telling Wray he didn't care which of the two horses he was driving was unhitched for him. The horse Mr. Wray traded was a gray he had purchased in the big valley for $85. Thus far all had gone smoothly and Mr. Wray parted from the stranger rather tickled with his part of the trade.

A couple of days after Wray had obtained his prize stranger No. 2 appeared, with stranger No. 1, a poster describing the horse now in Wray's possession, and a pair of handcuffs in his charge, representing himself as a detective from Pittsburg deputized by the sheriff of Allegheny county to arrest the man he had in charge for stealing said horse. He took the animal from Wray, handcuffed the other fellow, and going to Painterville put the horse in charge of Samuel Sigler, saying the owner would call. Before leaving Wray asked about his own horse and the "detective" told him quietly that he would get out of his "prisoner" where the animal was and write him. Wray informed his father, and the two went in pursuit, arriving at Painterville just as the Sunbury and Lewistown train pulled out with the two frauds on board. The Wrays drove to Lewistown and a writ of replevin was issued which gave the horse into possession of Sheriff Blett. The sheriff of Allegheny county was communicated with, who promptly replied that no such person had been deputized. Mr. Wray, we presume, has neither horse now in his possession.

Storm in Clinton County.

The rain storm on last Friday afternoon was the heaviest that has fallen in portions of that county since the deluge of '89. In Nittany valley the rain fell in torrents and Cedar Run overflowed its banks, flooding the fields and carrying away everything moveable. The corn fields and public roads were badly washed and the flood was so great that in places the water was in houses and barns.

In Woodward township the rain was unusually heavy and many of the small streams had greater floods in them than they had in '89. Bridges and fences were swept away by the force of the water, and the roads were badly washed. At Flemington the lightning struck a large tree that stood but a few feet from the Harvey foundry. This is the sixth time lightning has struck in the borough this summer.

FARMERS ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates Via Penna R. R. for Mount Gretna.

From August 20th to 25th, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal station between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 25th, inclusive.

Heavy Loss.

The loss to the tobacco growers in Clinton county, by damage to their crops during the hail storm last week, is almost total in some sections of the county. A careful estimate of the loss in Woodward township alone places the number of acres entirely destroyed at over fifty. Only a small portion of the crop in that township was not destroyed.

Badly Mutilated.

A child of Joel Barnard, living near Zion, was caught by the tumbling shaft of a separator and whirled around, sustaining painful injuries about the face and arms, and other parts of the body painfully lacerated. The child was about four years of age.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

THE STRIKE OVER.

About 13,000 Pennsylvania Miners Return to Work.

The 13,000 or more coal miners in Central Pennsylvania, who were still on a strike last week, returned to work on Monday morning if there were places to accommodate them. The strike was declared off last Friday at a conference held at Clearfield by a vote of 137 to 96. The wages for the majority of them will be 40 cents a ton, the exact sum they were receiving before they laid down their tools on April 20.

The 450 miners of the Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company, at Frugality, Cambria county, will resume work at 35 cents a ton. These men have not worked since the strike began. When they quit work they were getting 40 cents a ton.

A committee of five miners was appointed at the conference to act in conjunction with the national and district officers to arrange the details in connection with the resumption. Some of the national officers were severely criticised for agreeing to district settlements and partial resumption at the Columbus conference.

These 13,000 miners have lost a princely sum in wages since they began their fruitless struggle just 15 weeks ago. When Governor Pattison visited Clearfield to investigate the strike and endeavor to end it, he was told that the average daily wages of the miners was $1.05. This was at the 40-cent a ton basis. Each striker has therefore lost $6.30 a week, or in the 15 idle weeks, $94.50. The 13,000 strikers in this district have lost $1,228,500. As their wages hereafter will not be larger than they were receiving prior to April 20, they will never regain this lost fortune.

Draws the Line at Poker.

It takes a hustler for the newspaper business in this locality just now, but the *Bugle* is equal to the emergency. We can write a poem, discuss the tariff, umpire a ball game, report a wedding, saw wood, beat a lawyer, describe a fire so that the readers will shed their wraps, make a dollar do the work of ten, shine at a soiree, address a horticultural society, measure calico, abuse the liquor habit, test whisky, subscribe to charity, go without meals, attack the free silver, defend bimetallism, sneer at snobbery, wear diamonds, invent advertisements, overlook scandal, praise babies, delight pumpkin raisers, minister to the afflicted, heal the disgruntled, fight to a finish, set type, mold opinion, sweep the office, praise the widows, run for office, speak at prayer meeting, and stand in with everybody and everything. If you don't see what you want ask for it.—Tamaroa *Bugle*.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Ghouls Work for Nothing.

An attempt was made last Friday night to rob the grave of President Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn. The ghouls dug down several feet at the head of the grave, but seem to have been frightened away before they accomplished their designs. The evidence of their work was discovered Saturday morning.

A Big Snake.

The Sunbury *Daily* says: A snake fully ten feet long was seen above the Brewery on Sunday last by several parties. No wonder fellows who drink beer see snakes, when such critters keep near the brewery.

They Have Them.

We stand corrected. The Middleburg *Post* assures us they do have churches in Snyder county. The trouble seems to be then people do not attend them.

Prospects for a Rise.

Farmers may do well by not fooling away their oats and corn this fall at low prices. The prospects are for a rise.

—All summer goods are going at largely reduced prices at Wolf & Crawford's. Some styles of Prints are lower than ever before.

STATE OF ATALANTIS.

CONSTRUCTING AN ISLAND IN MID-OCEAN.

A Project Which from All Accounts is Decidedly Interesting.

Just seventeen miles due east from the great blinking eyes of the Navesink Highland's twin lights, and eleven miles south of the Long Island shore, or, to be more accurate still, in latitude 40.24 north and longtitude 73.-37.30 west, the foamy green waves which roll over the shoals known to all fishermen as the Cholera Banks, toss up and down an anchored bouy, upon which floats the flag of Atalantis. This spot, or rather the sand beneath this buoy, and the water which surrounds it, is the site of the very newest nation on the face of the earth, for Atalantis will be a nation just as much as Hawaii or any other island which is outside of the three-mile limit of the nearest continent's jurisdiction, and owes no allegiance to any power.

That there is no land on the spot selected for the new country is of small matter in these days of nineteenth century science, and the company of shrewd speculators which intends to found the new Atalantis has already given out a contract for the construction of an island to make up for the omission of the Almighty when the universe was created. That there will be a legitimate island on this spot some day, clever engineers feel quite confident. The intention is to have the early settlers in the new colony live on huge iron spiles for a generation or two, but the action of the waters in piling up sand around any obstruction, and the dumping of ashes and other refuse from the original buildings on stilts, will not take many decades to form around Atalantis an island of as solid a formation as Long Island, for it was through a similar process that the largest part of the shores of old Coney, and its suburbs were created.

Seriously enough, a number of daring speculators have undertaken to build a huge iron structure on great steel cylinders out on the Cholera Banks, and, furthermore, they hope to have the place open for the reception of guests within a little more than a year. The undertaking would have been laughed at not very many years ago, but to-day some of the most expert engineers in the country say that the plan is perfectly feasible, and the promoters have already contracted to spend several millions of dollars in the erection of Atalantis, so they, too, must feel confident of success.

But the first building (of which an excellent picture from the engineer's plans from which the contract was made is herewith printed) is only the first part of the undertaking. The promoters of the company claim that they have already much more capital at their command than they can use for the first building, and that a second will be started within three years. Of course, the financial outcome of the first undertaking would undoubtedly influence the subsequent actions of the capitalists, but they apprehend no chance of failure now, and boldly say that they intend to build a long chain of similar structures and connect them with bridges. They have already drawn rough plans for a second building, and are considering a third.

The deepest water on the shoals selected is 11 fathoms 4 feet, or 70 feet in all. It is the intention of the engineers to sink thirty-six hollow iron cylinders, 15 feet in diameter, at regular intervals, on the spot selected. They will go down thirty feet into the bedding of sand and seashells and be cross-braced with countless iron girders to give them strength and stability. From the surface of the sand they will be surrounded for thirty feet or more of their length with cement, which, when hardened, will leave the supporting posts firmly imbedded in a material nearly as hard as rock. The average depth of the water is sixty feet, so that there will be about thirty feet of these pillars exposed to the water between the cement and the surface of the water. It is intended to have the flooring of the building thirty feet from high water level, so that the pillars will thus have sixty feet of foundation and sixty feet of exposed length.

This foundation for the mammoth superstructure which it is intended to build will be laid systematically. The pillars will be cast over in Jersey City and their lower ends stopped up. They will then be set on end and braced in their final position with cross-girders. This great iron framework will be floated with pontoons, if, indeed, their own buoyancy, from their contents of air does not float them, and towed out to where the buoy is now anchored, and put in place. Once the lower ends of the great cylinders are opened they will sink fast enough, and the sand and shells can be sucked up through them until they sink to the desired depth in the loose bottom. They will finally be filled with cement and made as solid as it is possible for anything of the kind.

The idea of building a railroad on stilts seemed a "wildcat" scheme only thirty or forty years ago, yet to-day the largest part of New York's local transportation is done over elevated railroads. Many are found now who say they would not dare to live in a hotel built on stilts out in the ocean, just as others said they would be afraid to ride on a train run over tracks on stilts, but they will probably become used to it as they have to the other. The stability of the structure will doubtless be demonstrated in a very short time after its completion, while the danger from storms seems very small.

No wave has ever been measured which was thirty feet high, and then the measurements were taken from hollow to crest. The hollow before a wave is generally as deep as the actual height of the water which follows it. An ocean wave is really only half its apparent height. It is said that even tidal waves, which are practically unknown in this latitude, could not injure Atalantis. The danger from fire is always one of those most to be feared on the water; but the plans of the new structure call for the use of practically no inflammable material at all, and its promoters claim that the building will be absolutely fireproof. Only iron, steel, glass, tiling, cement and other noncombustible materials will be used in its construction.

As to the plans of the superstructure they call for a most commodious building. The actual floor space will be 260 feet square and the building two stories high, except in the towers. There will be four towers, one at each corner, and they will be four stories high. The principal part of the space in the great building will be used for a great Summer hotel, with all its usual accessories of dining rooms, parlors, cafes, billiard rooms, bars, telegraph and telephone facilities (for it is intended to connect Atalantis with Long Island by cable at once), a Turkish bath establishment, a drug store, a fishing pavilion and a cigar store. All of these privileges will be let out by the Atalantis Company, for it is not intended by the owners of the colony to conduct any business at all on the premises.

There will also be a huge amphitheatre seating between 15,000 and 18,000 people, which will be rented to some responsible manager or let out by the night. The transportation facilities will also furnish another source of revenue to the company which owns the place. There will be four landing stages, or floats, moored to the four sides of the structure, and at these the ferryboats from New York, Brooklyn, and other places will land. It is intended to allow any vessel to land, and there will be smooth water on one or another of the four sides of the building, even in the worst storms. The details of transportation are not yet fully matured, but it is intended to have a line of fast steamers run from New York and Brooklyn all day and night. The trip will take about two hours.

Wonderful as the natural and artificial possibilities are, the legal possibilities are still more wonderful and baffling. Lawyers will have to put on their thinking caps when the new island is opened to the public, to decide exactly what its status is. They have tried already without very satisfactory results. Applications were made several months ago when the scheme was still young, to the Attorney-General at Washington, to the State's attorneys of both New York and New Jersey, to see if police and legal protection could be secured from either State or the National Government. But the decisions were all the same, and the legal men say that as Atalantis will be outside of the three-mile limit over which the shore authorities have jurisdiction, it will be no part of the United States of America. Hence, none of the States or the National Government can either protect or interfere with its inhabitants. It will be as much another country as is Hawaii to-day.

What the form of government of Atalantis will be—for it will have to have some form of government to control its inhabitants—is not yet known. The promoters say they will make a stringent set of laws and will employ as large a force of police as is necessary to enforce them. The possibilities which are offered by the opportunity for a private corporation to make laws to govern its own actions, to enforce them itself, and to be amenable to no law of appeal but that of brute force, are wonderful.

Suppose a murder is committed in Atalantis, what can be done with the murderer? Suppose, for the sake of argument, he is caught red-handed. will he be hanged then and there without a trial on the spot? If so, a hangman and a gallows will have to be provided. If not, a jail will be needed to confine the prisoner. But he cannot be tried in the United States for a crime committed outside of its jurisdiction, so he must be punished in Atalantis. But how? Either criminal courts will have to be maintained and judges and juries employed to try criminals, or they must be punished without a trial.

Then, again, suppose a crime is committed and the criminal escapes to the shore, an extradition treaty will be necessary to bring him back for trial or punishment. Uncle Sam would not give him up without extradition papers and probably not then if he were not to receive a trial before punishment. Take it the other way. A man commits a crime here in New York, jumps on a ferry-boat, and in two hours is beyond the jurisdiction of any court in the United States.

But the Atalantis people claim that our government will be glad to make an extradition treaty with them, and perhaps Congress will. If so, this would do away with some part of the embarrassment; but are treaties ever made with governments without established diplomatic emissaries! Atalantis would probably have to maintain a Minister at Washington and provide for an American one on the Island of Atalantis to secure extradition treaties. But good judges agree that the United States is too fair a country to give up one of its citizens to any foreign power for punishment for some crime committed there, unless it is assured that he will receive a proper trial. This again brings up the necessity of maintaining police and criminal courts. Without them no extraditions would be possible; and without extraditions crime would be at a premium, in both New York and Atalantis, on account of the easy escape of the criminal.

But unless Atalantis maintains a strong defense and a fleet of men-of-war, the question of jurisdiction will probably not come up, for it will be a very weak power—as international powers go—and Uncle Sam's mere demand for any criminal who had escaped to Atalantis would probably be complied with at once. Otherwise, our good old Uncle would probably feel it his duty to take the fugitive by force. But it is probable that all these difficulties will be avoided. The United States will probably accept the charge and annex the island.

Should all the rumors of unlawful deeds which are said to have been planned for the new colony prove true, and the proprietors of Atalantis permit lotteries, gambling, prize fights, etc., to transpire upon their soil—or, to be accurate, water—they would probably not object to being annexed. But the powers at Washington would have more to say about it than all the owners of Atalantis put together, and if Congress decided that it was not advisable to have a little kingdom so near, a big ironclad or two anchored off Atalantis would probably enforce the right of annexation by the doctrine of "might is right." The neat flag of Atalantis would then have to be hauled down to make room for the Stars and Stripes.

The complications are wonderfully varied and alluring, but "Uncle Sam's" interference would tumble all these beautiful glass houses to the ground, and make the proprietors run their island in strict accordance with the United States laws, as they probably intend to do. When asked if gambling and other violations of local laws were to be allowed, one of those interested in the building of Atalantis, who was seen at the office of the company, said: "We should rather not say anything about that as yet. I will say, though, that we are in the business to make money, not for our health, and there is no way in which any other authorities can prevent gambling there if we choose to allow it."

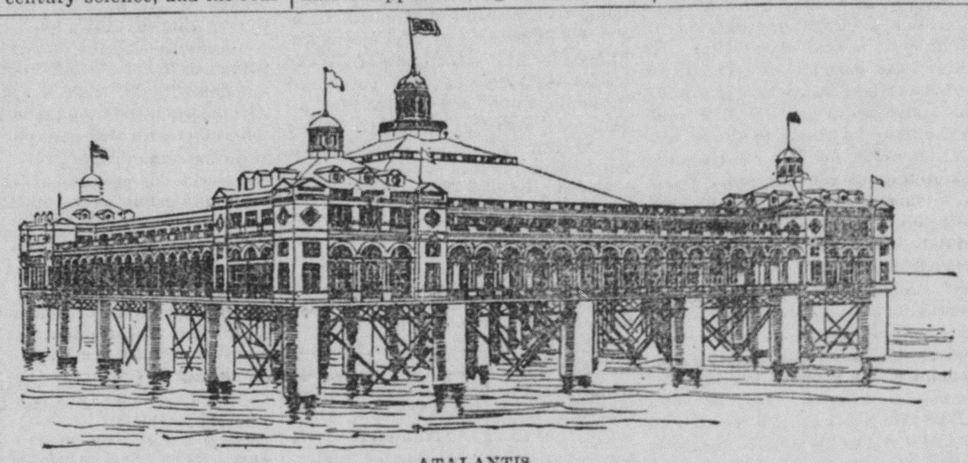
Residents of Atalantis will have some drawbacks to contend with to offset their many privileges. Being a resident of no county and no State in this country, they will lose all right to vote, and all claim to the protection which "Uncle Sam" accords to his subjects. But, on the other hand, they will avoid all forms of taxes.

One of the greatest privileges will be the possibility of importing all dutiable goods without paying duty to "Uncle Sam." The inhabitants of Atalantis will be able to get their cigars, their wines, and, in fact, everything which is made abroad and taxed when imported, much cheaper than in New York. Even without its own line of trans-Atlantic steamers, the proprietors of Atalantis could order what they want from abroad and then take off in a small boat from the steamer when she comes in what they have bought without paying tribute to the Government or avoiding the Custom House inspectors. Their floats will be large enough for a small ocean steamer to land at Atalantis, so dutiable goods can be landed direct if it is preferred. The Custom House laws allow any one to bring into this country anything which is personal property, and for one's own personal use. It may be easy in five years from now to sail down to Atalantis and buy Worth dresses and wear them back to New York the next day without having to pay for the duty.

But, leaving all questions of unusual complications to be dealt with when they actually come up, there is little doubt but what Atalantis, or, at least the first building of the new colony, is a practical certainty. The company which is promoting the scheme closed a contract with Anderson & Barr last Thursday for the construction of the foundations and superstructure of the first building, and the work of casting the hollow cylinders for the foundations will begin in a few days.

One of the features which Capt. Patterson dwelt on in a talk with the Recorder reporter was the value of Atalantis to navigation. At night it will display, besides its thousands of little electric lights all over the building, an enormous light in one of the towers, as strong as a government lighthouse. This, it is said, will be seen before any of the shore lights or coast lightships can be made out, and bearings can be adjusted from Atalantis. The new colony is only a few miles south of the regular track of the transatlantic steamships, and the great structure will be seen in daylight long before the shore will be visible. The first of the buildings of Atalantis will face the cardinal points of the compass.

The Atalantis Company has already adopted a national—or, if Mr. Coen is admitted to be the king of Atalantis, a royal—flag. It is blue with a red border and a white star in the centre of the blue ground. Should it be annexed by the United States, either by act of Legislature or by formal conquest, the single white star might be added to the already well-filled field in "Old Glory" to represent the new State of Atalantis. —[J. P. P. in N. Y. Recorder.



ATALANTIS.

Mnemonics.

Mnemonics, or the art of rendering artificial aid to the memory by associating in the mind things difficult to remember with those which are easy of recollection, is of very ancient origin. It is said to have originated with the Egyptians, but the first person to reduce it to a system was, according to Cicero, the poet Simonides, who lived 500 years B. C. His plan is known as the topical, or locality plan, and was in substance as follows: Choose a large house, with a number of differently furnished apartments in it. Impress upon the mind carefully all that is noticeable in the house, so that the mind can readily go over all its parts. Then place a series of ideas in the house; the first in the hall, the next in the sitting-room, and so on with the rest. Now, when one wishes to recall these ideas in their proper succession, commence going through the house, and the idea placed in each department will be found to readily recur to the mind in connection with it. It is related that the mnemonic plan was first suggested to the poet by a tragic occurrence. Having been called from a banquet just before the roof of the house fell and crushed all the rest of the company, he found on returning that the bodies were so mutilated that no individual could be recognized, but by remembering the places which they had severally occupied at the table he was able to identify them. He was thus led to notice that the order of places may by association suggest the order of things.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

Timepiece in a Shirt Stud.

Theodore C. Rohrer, of Newcastle, Penn., who constructed a wonderful automatic clock a number of years ago, containing many figures, and which attracted great attention all over the country when placed on exhibition, has nearly completed another timepiece which displays marvelous mechanism. This clock exhibits scenes in the revolutionary war, and Mr. Rohrer considers it even a more remarkable piece of work than his former effort. In addition to these clocks Mr. Rohrer, a number of years ago, constructed one of the most ingenious pieces of miniature mechanism to be found in the world. This consists of three gold studs, in one of which is a diminutive watch which keeps most excellent time. The combined weight of the three studs—which are all connected together by a strip of silver metal which passes on the inside of the shirt bosom—is only one ounce and a half. The stud in which is contained the watch has a base about as large as a 3-cent piece, and, with its surroundings of gold, presents much the appearance of a very diminutive mariner's compass. When the studs are on the shirt bosom they are about two inches apart. By revolving the upper one—in much the same manner as a stem-winding watch is wound—the little timepiece is wound up for action. In setting the hands the lower stud is revolved.

Infant waists with deep puffed sleeves and a lace collar are liked for small girls. These have skirts, either plainly gathered or in flat plaits or in accordion-plaiting, as one may fancy.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

SEASONABLE HINTS AND MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

ABEL BIGWEN, of Carroll County, Ohio, has a razor hog which he has trained to run under his buggy like a conch dog. The animal has developed considerable speed, and can now hump himself along, and keeps up with the vehicle when the horse is going at a 4.15 gait.

ABOUT four miles outside the City of Mexico, a large hairy spider was discovered, which had on one of its legs a gold ring with the initials Q. Y. to J. J. The ring would fit the finger of a two-months-old child. The ring appeared to retard the spider's movements considerably.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY, Ohio, is once more to the front, and this time with a maltese cat that clucks like a setting hen. The chicks in the barnyard are so completely deceived that the cluck will bring them running in an instant. One of the sober old roosters squawks like mad and flaps his wings whenever the cat makes the unnatural sound.

A YOUNG woman in Dijon, France, lost her upper lip in a railway accident, and a skillful surgeon successfully grafted strips of skin from a man's face. The patient is much mortified because a mustache has made its appearance. She could withstand this if the hair didn't tickle her nose and cause her to sneeze. This has ruined her complexion absolutely.

MAHLON GRIMES, of Gardiner, Me., never saw an elephant until last summer. He was so astonished at the manner in which the animal controlled his trunk that his lower jaw dropped and was dislocated. It cost Grimes $3 to get his face fixed, and when he found he had been robbed of his grandfather's silver watch, he said he didn't think a heap of elephants anyway.

SOMETHING new is the idea of taking a carrier pigeon with you when you start for Europe, and letting it loose with a message far out at sea, to be carried back to some loved one. There is a woman in Philadelphia with a loft of carrier pigeons, who loans the birds for this purpose. A few days ago Dr. T. H. Andrews, of the Bryn Mawr Hotel, got a message at noon attached to a carrier pigeon which had been written by a friend 150 miles out at sea early the same morning.

ISAAC HOOD, colored, sixty-eight years old, of Philadelphia, laughed so heartily at an alleged joke that he dislocated his jaw. He was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the doctors, after much difficulty, put the bone back in its place. Hood, who is generally known by the soubriquet of "Pop," is a good-natured old man, and when Sam Johnson came along and said something funny Pop started to laugh and could not stop until his jaw bone got out of place. At the hospital Pop told the doctors he could not remember exactly what the joke was, but said that it was mighty funny anyhow.

THE sting of a honey bee resulted in the sudden death of James D. Godshalk, a leading business man of Lansdale, Penn. Several days ago he was extracting honey from a hive, when a pugnacious little bee lighted upon his chin and sank his poison-laden weapon through the skin. Godshalk at once suffered the most intense pain. He had often been stung in handling bees, but had never experienced such agony before. He applied a few simple remedies, such as all agriculturists know of, and then went to a physician. The doctor said the bee's fang had penetrated the pneumogastric nerve, and that the heart and lungs were greatly affected by the poison. Godshalk grew worse all the while, suffering the most intense pain. Medicine failed to relieve him, and he died in a few days.

AN attendant at the Rome (N. Y.) State Custodial Asylum a day or two ago found a hen with singular maternal tastes. The hen had shown a great predilection to sit, and was finally found on a nest in the barn. The attendant took her out of the nest, and was amazed to find that she had been sitting on five wee kittens. The hen evinced so strong an affection for her queer family that it was almost impossible to keep her away from the nest. In spite of the pains taken she was back on the nest again the next day, but all except one of the kittens had been taken away. It is supposed that she came across the kittens in their home and, after driving the mother away, adopted them as her own, and that when she was taken off the nest the old cat carried all but one of her kittens away.

THERE is a bright young boy in Chicago who has struck out an entirely new line of business for himself, and is said to be making a comfortable living out of it. His occupation is securing seats for ladies in street cars at the crowded corner of State and Madison streets. The thoroughfare is always crowded there during the daylight hours, and more people board the cars than they will hold, and many always have to stand. Women have their rights in Chicago, the right, at least, to stand up, if they cannot get a seat in a car, and this the youth takes advantage of. He makes arrangement with some well-to-do woman, who has an armful of bundles, or perhaps a baby, to get her a seat. He runs around the block, and boards the car before it stops, getting a seat, which he turns over to the lady when she gets aboard, taking as a reward whatever change she has a mind to spare him.

A RICH old man has lately died in Paris leaving his fortune, valued at 500,000 francs to a young woman who was perfectly unknown to him. This millionaire was extremely eccentric and had sworn to enrich the first person who would give proof of undoubted honesty and the following is the means he employed to find his future heir. From morn until eve he passed the day riding about in trams and omnibuses, and always sat near the conductor to pass him the money which passengers at the other end sent forward. When it so happened that he had to give back change he always added a piece of money to the value of fifty centimes and waited to see the result. This little game lasted for eight years, during which time not one passenger returned the surplus money he had received! At last one day he had the pleasure of hearing a young lady say to the money-taker: "You have given me fifty centimes too much." The eccentric old man was happy. He at once set about making inquiries concerning the paragon and made his will in her favor.

"ONE of the most ingenious devices for smuggling was detected in Russia not long ago," said O. L. Ratovitch, of St. Petersburg, to a reporter. "A great number of false bank notes had been put into circulation within the dominions of the Czar. They could only have been imported, and, although the strictest search was made habitually over every vessel entering a Russian port, no trace of the smuggling of false notes was discovered. Accident, however, at last brought the mystery to light. It happened that several cases of lead pencils arrived one day from England, and while being examined one of them fell out from a package, and the Custom House officer, picking it up, cut it to a point, and used it to sign the order which delivered up the pencils to the consignee. He kept the loose pencil for his own use, and a few days afterwards, because it needed a new point, he cut it again, and found that there was no more lead. He cut still further, and was surprised to find a thin roll of paper nested in the hollow place where the lead was supposed to be. The paper was one of the false notes, and in this way they had been smuggled into the country."

AN amusing story is told about the construction of a telegraph line from Bagdad, in Asia Minor, to the Persian capital of Teheran. The frontier line between Turkey and Persia was so indefinable that a tract of no less than seventeen miles of land over which the telegraph would have to be carried was in dispute, each of the two countries claiming the right to its possession. Now, the engineering stores supplied to the Turkish government differed from those supplied to the Persian government. The former had wooden telegraph poles; the latter iron ones. The Persian government, in their jealous hatred of the Turks, feared that if wooden poles were erected across the disputed territory, posterity would regard them as proof that the territory was Turkish. On the other hand, the Turks objected to iron poles being used lest in the far future they should be adduced by Persia as evidence that the land was hers. The way the superintendent of the work contrived to get out of the difficulty did credit to his ingenuity and resource. He set up first a wooden pole, then an iron one, then another wooden, then an iron again, and so on, alternating wood and iron for the whole seventeen miles.

BY a curious combination of chances a diamond which was lost more than twenty years ago at Birmingham has been discovered, and is now in the hands of the Chief Constable, says an English paper. Some days ago one of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Taunton, safe manufacturers, was engaged in repairing a safe and came across a piece of paper in a crevice, in which was a large diamond, estimated to be worth at least $500. The condition of the paper indicated that the stone had been undisturbed for a long time, and the finder considered he was entitled to what he had found. Some inquiries were afterward made, which resulted in the discovery that the owner of the safe bought it four years ago from the late Mr. Davis. S. J. Davis, the son, explained that some twenty years ago his father gave his mother a huge diamond, which she placed in a piece of paper with the name of her son, and then deposited it somewhere for security. She hid it so effectually that it could not be found afterward. The piece of paper in which the diamond was wrapped does bear the name of Mr. Davis, and there is little doubt the stone belongs to him.

For Brave Deeds.

A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in France has founded an order of merit, the insignia of which are bestowed on dogs who distinguish themselves by deeds of bravery. A tastefully designed collar of honor is awarded. Among the animals decorated, one of the most celebrated is Bacchus, a large bull-dog, whose specialty is to stop runaway horses by jumping up and seizing them by the bridle. It is said that the intelligent beast has already saved the lives of eight persons in this way. Pataud another bull-dog, received a collar in 1887 for saving his mistress from the attack of a footpad; and Turk, a splendid Newfoundland, has had a similar honor for saving three young children from drowning, on as many occasions.—[Boston Transcript.

A DETROIT BUILDER.

HE TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Came to Detroit About Forty Years Ago.

LEVI ELSEY'S EXPERIENCE WORTHY SERIOUS ATTENTION.

(From the Detroit Evening News.)

Away out Gratiot avenue, far from the din and turmoil of the business centre, there are many attractive homes. The intersecting streets are wide, clean and shaded by large leaf-covered trees, and the people you meet are typical of industry, economy and honest toil. There are many pretty residences, but none more inviting in its neatness and homelike comfort than that of Mr. Levi Elsey, the well-known builder and contractor, at 71 Moran street, just off Gratiot. Mr. Elsey is an old resident of Detroit, having moved here about forty years ago. He has erected hundreds of houses in different parts of the city, and points with pride to such buildings as the Newberry & McMullan and Campaw blocks, in which he displayed his ability as a superintendent.

"I have seen Detroit grow from a village to a city," he observed yesterday in conversation with the writer, "and I don't think there are many towns in America to-day equal to it in point of beauty. I know almost everybody in the city, and an incident which recently happened in my life has interested all my friends.

"It is now about eight years ago since I was stricken down with my first case of illness. One cold, blustering day I was down town and through my natural carelessness at that time I permitted myself to get chilled right through. When I arrived home that evening I felt a serious pain in my left leg. I bathed it that night, but by morning I found it had grown worse. In fact it was so serious that I sent for my family physician, and he informed me that I was suffering from varicose veins. My leg swelled up to double its natural size and the pain increased in volume. The agony was simply awful. I was laid up and never left my bed for eight weeks. At times I felt as though I would grow frantic with pain. My leg was bandaged and was propped up in the bed at an angle of thirty degrees, in order to keep the blood from flowing to my extremities.

"I had several doctors attending me, but I believe my own judgment helped me better than theirs. After a siege of two months I could move around, still I was on the sick list and had to doctor myself for years. I was never really cured and suffered any amount of anguish.

"About two years ago I noticed an article in the *Evening News* about my friend, Mr. Northrup, the Woodward avenue merchant. In an interview with him he stated that he had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and that they cured him. I knew him very well, having built his house out Woodward Ave., and I thought I would follow his suggestion. I must confess I did so with marvelous success. From the time I began to take the Pink Pills I felt myself growing to be a new man. They acted on me like a magical stimulant. The pain departed and I soon was as strong and healthy as ever. Before trying the Pink Pills I had used any amount of other medicine without any noticeable benefit. But the Pills cured me and I was myself again.

"When a person finds himself relieved and enjoying health he is apt to expose himself again to another attack of illness. Some three months ago I stopped taking the Pink Pills, and from the day I did so I noticed a change in my condition. A short time since I renewed my habit of taking them with the same beneficial results which met me formerly. I am again nearly as strong as ever, although I am a man about fifty-six years of age. I tell you, sir, the Pink Pills are a most wonderful medicine, and if they do as well in other cases as they did in mine they are the best in the world. I freely recommend them to any sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Money Value of St. Louis.

When Louis IX., the saint, surrendered with his whole forces to the Saracens at Mansura, on the 5th of April, 1250, 1,000,000 golden bezants—equal to half that number of the livres of the day—were demanded for his freedom. But the Moslems came down to 800,000 bezants, and, in the end, by surrendering Damietta, Louis got off for 100,000 marks—equal, roughly, to over £1,000,000 sterling of to-day.

These golden bazants contained about 30s. worth of our gold, but to go to market with would buy as much, probably, as 7½ sovereigns now would. Were the scorner allowed to break forth here, he would probably tell how this high-priced and saintly carcass was treated by his people when Louis died, at the siege of Tunis, twenty years later. Being hard up for embalmers, they had (according to the Journal of Aubery) to quarter and boil him down in separate caldrons, and so sent but his whited skeleton to France.—The Saturday Review.

Grisly Legislation.

Two most extraordinary bills were introduced in the Ohio Legislature. The first bill provided for the abolishment of hanging as a penalty in cases of capital punishment, and substituted the use of anæsthetics and vivisection. The murderer was to be turned over to the doctors, who would deprive him of consciousness by the use of anæsthics and then experiment with him to their hearts' content. The other bill was similar to the first, but less radical, and gave the murderer the choice between death by electricity and death by anæsthetics and vivisection.

I Can't Sleep

I have a tired, worn-out feeling. This means that the nervous system is out of order. When this complaint is made, Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and vitalize the blood, and thus apply nervous strength. Take it now. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Narrow Escapes."

TEXT: "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth," Job xix., 20.

Job had it hard. What with boils and bereavements and bankruptcy and a fool of a wife he wished he was dead, and I do not blame him. His flesh was gone, and his bones were dry. His teeth wasted away until nothing but the enamel seemed left. He cries out, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

There has been some difference of opinion about this passage. St. Jerome and Schultens and Drs. Good and Poole and Barnes have all tried their forceps on Job's teeth. You deny my interpretation and say, "What did Job know about the enamel of the teeth?" He knew everything about it. Dental surgery is almost as old as the earth. The mummies of Egypt, thousands of years old, are found to-day with gold filling in their teeth. Ovid and Horace and Solomon and Moses wrote about these important factors of the body. To other provoking complaints Job, I think, has added an exasperating toothache, and putting his hand against the inflamed face he says, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

A very narrow escape, you say, for Job's body and soul, but there are thousands of men who make just as narrow escape for their soul. There was a time when the partition between them and ruin was no thicker than a tooth's enamel; but, as Job finally escaped, so have they. Thank God! Thank God!

Paul expresses the same idea by a different figure when he says that some people are "saved as by fire." A vessel at sea is in flames. You go to the stern of the vessel. The boats have shoved off. The flames advance. You can endure the heat no longer on your face. You slide down on the side of the vessel and hold on with your fingers until the forked tongue of the fire begins to lick the back of your hand, and you feel that you must fall, when one of the lifeboats comes back, and the passengers say they think they have room for one more. The boat swings under you; you drop into it; you are saved. So some men are pursued by temptation until they are partially consumed, but after all get off—"saved as by fire." But I like the figure of Job a little better than that of Paul, because the pulpit has not worn it out, and I want to show you, if God will help, that some men make narrow escape for their souls and are saved as "with the skin of their teeth."

It is as easy for some people to look to the cross as for you to look to this pulpit. Mild, gentle, tractable, loving, you expect them to become Christians. You go over to the store and say, "Grandon joined the church yesterday." Your business comrades say "That is just what might have been expected." He always was of that turn of mind. In youth this person whom I describe was always good. He never broke things. He never laughed when it was improper to laugh. At seven he could sit an hour in church, perfectly quiet, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but straight into the eyes of the minister, as though he understood the whole discussion about the eternal decrees. He never upset things nor lost them. He floated into the kingdom of God so gradually that it is uncertain just when the matter was decided.

Here is another one, who started in life with an uncontrollable spirit. He kept the nursery in an uproar. His mother found him walking on the edge of the house roof to see if he could balance himself. There was no horse he dared not ride, no tree he could not climb. His boyhood was a long series of predicaments; his manhood was reckless; his midlife very wayward. But now he is converted, and you go over to the store and say, "Arkwright joined the church yesterday." Your friends say: "It is not possible! You must be joking." You say: "No; I tell you the truth. He joined the church." Then they reply, "There is hope for any of us if old Arkwright has become a Christian."

In other words, we all admit that it is more difficult for some men to accept the gospel than for others.

I may be addressing some who have cut loose from churches and Bibles and Sundays and who have at present no intention of becoming Christians themselves, but just to see what is going on. And yet you may find yourself escaping before you hear the end, as "with the skin of your teeth." I do not expect to waste this hour. I have seen boats go off from Cape May or Long Branch and drop their nets and after awhile come ashore putting in their nets without having caught a single fish. It was not a good day, or they had not the right kind of a net. But we expect no such excursion to-day. The water is full of fish; the wind is in the right direction; the gospel net is strong. O thou who didst help Simon and Andrew to fish, show us to-day how to cast the net on the right side of the ship!

Some of you, in coming to God, will have to run against skeptical notions. It is useless for people to say sharp and cutting things to those who reject the Christian religion. I cannot say such things. By what process of temptation or trial or betrayal you have come to your present state I know not. There are two gates to your nature—the gate of the head and the gate of the heart. The gate of your head is locked with bolts and bars that an archangel could not break, but the gate of your heart swings easily on its hinges. If I assaulted your body with weapons you would meet me with weapons, and it would be sword stroke for sword stroke, and wound for wound, and blood for blood, but if I come and knock at the door of your house you open it and give me the best seat in your parlor. If I should come at you today with an argument, you would answer me with an argument; if with sarcasm, you answer me with sarcasm, blow for blow, stroke for stroke, but when I come and knock at the door of your heart you open it and say, "Come in, my brother, and tell me all you know about Christ and heaven."

Listen to two or three questions. Are you as happy as you used to be when you believed in the truth of the Christian religion? Would you like to have your children travel on in the road in which you are now traveling? You had a relative who professed to be a Christian and was thoroughly consistent, living and dying in the faith of the gospel. Would you not like to live the same quiet life and die the same peaceful death? I received a letter sent me by one who has rejected the Christian religion. It says, "I am old enough to know that the joys and pleasures of life are evanescent and to realize the fact that it must be comfortable in old age to believe in something relative to the future and to have a faith in some system that proposes to save. I am free to confess that I would be happier if I could exercise the simple and beautiful faith that is possessed by many whom I know. I am not willingly out of the church or out of the faith. My state of uncertainty is one of unrest. Sometimes I doubt my immortality and look upon the deathbed as the closing scene, after which there is nothing. What shall I do that I have not done. Ah, skepticism is a dark and doleful land! Let me say that this Bible is either true or false. If it be false, we are as well off as you; if it be true, then which of us is safer?

Let me also ask whether your trouble has not been that you confounded Christianity with the inconsistent character of some who profess it. You are a lawyer. In your profession there are mean and dishonest men. Is that anything against the law? You are a doctor. There are unskilled and contemptible men in your profession. Is that anything against medicine? You are a merchant. There are thieves and defrauders in your business. Is that anything against merchandise? Behold, then, the unfairness of charging upon Christianity the wickedness of its disciples.

We admit some of the charges against those who profess religion. Some of the most gigantic swindles of the present day have been carried on by members of the church. There are men in the churches who would not be trusted for $5 without good collateral security. They leave their business dishonesties in the vestibule of the church as they go in and sit at the communion. Having concluded the sacrament, they get up, wipe the wine from their lips, go out and take up their sins where they let off. To serve the devil is their regular work; to serve God, a sort of play spell. With a Sunday sponge they expect to wipe off from their business slate all the past week's inconsistencies. You have no more right to take such a man's life as a specimen of religion than you have to take the twisted irons and split timbers that lie on the beach at Coney Island as a specimen of an American ship. It is time that we drew a line between religion and the frailties of those who profess it.

Again, there may be some of you who, in the attempt after a Christian life, will have to run against powerful passions and appetites. Perhaps it is a disposition to anger that you have to contend against, and perhaps, while in a very serious mood, you hear of something that makes you feel that you must swear or die. I know of a Christian man who was once so exasperated that he said to a mean customer, "I cannot swear at you myself, for I am a member of the church, but if you will go down stairs my partner in business will swear at you." All your good resolutions heretofore have been torn to tatters by explosions of temper. Now, there is no harm in getting mad if you only get mad at sin. You need to bridle and saddle these hot breathed passions, and with them ride down injustice and wrong. There are a thousand things in the world that we ought to be mad at. There is no harm in getting redhot if you only bring to the forge that which needs hammering. A man who has no power of righteous indignation is an imbecile. But be sure it is a righteous indignation and not a petulancy that blurs and unravels and depletes the soul.

There is a large class of persons in midlife who have still in them appetites that were aroused in early manhood, at a time when they prided themselves on being a "little fast," "high livers," "free and easy," "hail fellows well met." They are now paying in compound interest for troubles they collected twenty years ago. Some of you are trying to escape, and you will, yet very narrowly, "as with the skin of your teeth." God and your own soul only know what the struggle is. Omnipotent grace has pulled out many a soul that was deeper in the mire than you are. They line the beach of heaven, the multitude whom God has rescued from the thrall of suicidal habits. If you this day turn your back on the wrong and start anew, God will help you. Oh, the weakness of human help! Men will sympathize for a while and then turn you off. If you ask for their pardon, they will give it and say they will try you again; but, failing away again under the power of temptation, they cast you off forever. But God forgives seventy times seven—yea, seven hundred times—yea, though this be the ten thousandth time He is more earnest, more sympathetic, more helpful this last time than when you took your first misstep.

If, with all the influences favorable for a right life, men make so many mistakes, how much harder it is when, for instance, some appetite thrusts its iron grapple into the roots of the tongue and pulls a man down with hands of destruction! If under such circumstances he break away, there will be no sport in the undertaking, no holiday enjoyment, but a struggle in which the wrestlers move from side to side and bend and twist and watch for an opportunity to get in a heavier stroke until, with one final effort, in which the muscles are distended, and the veins start out, and the blood starts, the swarthy habit falls under the knee of the victor—escaped at last as with the skin of his teeth.

In the last day it will be found that Hugh Latimer and John Knox and Huss and Ridley were not the greatest martyrs, but Christian men who went up incorrupt from the contaminations and perplexities of Wall street, Water street, Pearl street, Broad street, State street, Third street, Lombard street and the bourse. On earth they were called brokers or stockjobbers or retailers or importers, but in heaven Christian heroes. No fagots were heaped about their feet, no inquisition demanded from them recantation, no soldier aimed a spike at their heart, but they had mental tortures, compared with which all physical consuming is as the breath of a spring morning.

I find in the community a large class of men who have been so cheated, so lied about, so outrageously wronged that they have lost faith in everything. In a world where everything seems so topsy turvy they do not see how there can be any God. They are confounded and frenzied and misanthropic. Elaborate argument to prove to them the truth of Christianity or the truth of anything else touches them nowhere. Hear me, all such men. I preach to you no rounded periods, no ornamental discourse, but I put my hand on your shoulder and invite you into the peace of the gospel. Here is a rock on which you may stand firm, though the waves dash against it harder than the Atlantic, pitching its surf clear above Eddystone lighthouse. Do not charge upon God all these troubles of the world. As long as the world stuck to God, God stuck to the world, but the earth seceded from His government, and hence all these outrages and all these woes. God is good. For many hundreds of years He has been coaxing the world to come back to Him, but the more He has coaxed the more violent have men been in their resistance, and they have stepped back and stepped back until they have dropped into ruin.

Try this God, ye who have had the bloodhounds after you, and who have thought that God had forgotten you. Try Him and see if He will not help. Try Him and see if He will not pardon. Try Him and see if He will not save. The flowers of spring have no bloom so sweet as the flowering of Christ's affections. The sun hath no warmth compared with the glow of His heart. The waters have no refreshment like the fountain that will slake the thirst of thy soul. At the moment the reindeer stands with his lip and nostril thrust into the cool mountain torrent the hunter may be coming through the thicket. Without crackling a stick under his foot he comes close by the stag, aims his gun, draws the trigger, and the poor thing rears in its death agony and falls backward, its antlers crashing on the rocks, but the panting heart that drinks from the water brooks of God's promise shall never be fatally wounded and shall never die.

Learn to Listen.

Would you be popular? Learn to listen while others talk. Our friends do not care much about us and our affairs. They are absorded in their own concerns. He must have the art of story telling, and then must tell only the best stories, who is destined to "hold forth" in a tete-a-tete or a larger assemblage. To the man or woman who wants popularity the motto should be always: "Listen listen! listen!" It shouldn't be "Talk."

A Victim of Circumstances.

"I am jist a unfortunate victim of circumstances," explained the bullet-headed gentleman to the city missionary who wanted to know how it happened that he was in prison.

"Victim of circumstances?"

"Dat's what. De night I went fur to do dis job dat I got pinched fur de policeman had a toothache an' couldn't sleep."—Indianapolis Journal

There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to the late Henry C. Work, who wrote "Marching Through Georgia."

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

SWEET BROWN EYES

How They Were Made to Sparkle, Wink and Water.

The conductor knew the man in the rear seat, and when the tickets had all been punched sat down beside him. They rode in silence for some time. Then the man in the rear seat asked abruptly, "What's the matter?"

The conductor took his left leg off the right knee and crossed the right one over the left. "I keep thinking about a man that travels with me sometimes," he answered.

"What about him?"

"It's what he told me about his wife. She ran away, you know, and he's trying to find her. He says she's a pretty woman, with large, soft, brown eyes, and a sweet, tender mouth."

The woman in front of him had large, brown eyes, but they were hard and cold, and her mouth was very scornful.

"He asked me to be on the lookout for her."

The woman in front seemed to be counting the telegraph poles along the road.

"It breaks me all up when I see him, and he says, sort of despairing, 'So, you haven't run across her yet, have you, old man?' And then it keeps running in my mind all the time what I am to say to the woman if I find her."

The woman in front moved uneasily, then tried to count the cattle in a pasture that they passed.

"What is it?" asked a man in the rear seat.

"'You won't forget, now, will you?' he'll say, putting his hand on my shoulder. 'You're to give her my love, you know, and tell her that it has been hers all the time. Tell her that the other fellow may tire of her, but I never shall. Tell her that if she'll come home she'll find me waiting for her, and trying to keep things the way she'd like to see them,' and then he'll clear his throat and turn away with that wistful look on his face.

"One time he told me to tell her that he was saving up to buy a new carpet for the sitting-room, because she didn't like the blue one, and last time he said to tell her that he'd planted flower seeds, because he knew she loved a garden, and then he always tells me that I am to know her by those soft, brown eyes and sweet, pretty mouth."

"He's a fool," said the man in the rear seat, bluntly.

"Of course he is," assented the conductor, "though a smart fellow otherwise; but he's clear crazy on that point, for there never was a woman lived worth loving like that."

They were nearing a station, and the conductor went out on the platform.

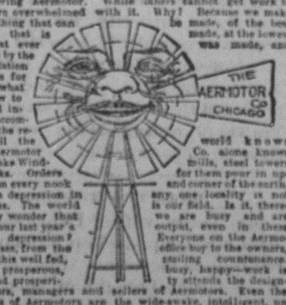
The man in the rear seat took up his newspaper and began to read.

A change had came over the face of the woman in front. She had a sweet, tender mouth, that was trembling with emotion, and she was vainly trying to see the landscape with a pair of soft brown eyes, suffused with tears.—Albany Post.

If you are willing to play stepping-stone you have no right to complain of dirty feet.

CLIP. SAVE AND SEND TO US

Do we not present a smiling countenance? Why should we not? It is true we have been overworked and even with our greatly increased facilities, have had to work nights, to supply the demands made upon us for Aermotors, tanks and towers. This ever increasing, never ceasing demand for our goods, even in times of great business depression, makes us tired, but happy, as witness the smiling countenance in our glittering Aermotor. While others cannot get work to do, we are overwhelmed with it. Why? Because we make the best thing that can be made, of the best material that is made, at the lowest price that ever was made, and back it all by the best reputation ever made for knowing what to do, how to do it and invariably accomplishing the result. All the world knows that the Aermotor Co. alone knows how to make Windmills, steel towers and tanks. Orders for them pour in upon us from every nook and corner of the earth. A business depression in any one locality is not felt by us. The world is our field. Is it, therefore, any wonder that doubling our last year's days of depression? we are busy and are output, even in these for praises, from the Everyone on the Aermotor receives, office but to the owners, smiling countenance presents this well fed, busy, happy—work is All are prosperous, by attends the designplenty, and prosperers, makers, managers and sellers of Aermotors. Even the ous, makers, managers and sellers of Aermotors. Even the purchasers of Aermotors are the wide-awake, intelligent, up-to-the-times cash buyers in any community. Aermotor people have no forebodings of disaster and hard times. Aermotor employes never strike. They are prosperous and contented. Even in the civil commotion and great upheaval recently raging in Chicago, the Aermotor people were at work, radiant with smiles and good cheer, and ready to help bring and welcome back the general prosperity, which must, at once, inevitably return to our land.



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Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOOLSON SPICE CO., 450 Huron St., TOLEDO, Ohio

CHEWING GUM.

Some of the Materials from Which It Is Made.

The practice of chewing gum prevails to a great extent in some parts of the country. Certain of these gums are made of the product of a kind of rubber tree, a native of Mexico. This is a sap about the color and consistency of a maple syrup. How this is made into gum is a profound secret known only to the manufacturer.

More is known concerning the materials and manufacture of other gums. If your favorite brand is white gum your solace is in chewing paraffine—which is a mixture of various carbohydrides—that has been dissolved at a gentle heat in olive oil and glycerine. It is stirred on cooling and afterward compressed. The glycerine is supposed to keep it soft and to make it sweet at the same time.

If tolu occupies first place in your affections you may indulge in a mixture of balsam of tolu—which is made by dissolving orange shellac and gum benzoin in rectified spirit, with an addition of a few drops of the oils of cassia and nutmeg dissolved in a little essence of vanilla—oatmeal and sugar.

There is also spruce gum, made from exudations of the spruce tree. This gum from the manufactory of Nature is regarded as both pure and beneficial.

A Wonderful Bridge of Agate.

"During a trip through Arizona a short time ago," remarked a traveler recently, "I came across a most remarkable natural bridge spanning a chasm about fifty feet wide. The bridge is formed by an immense tree of agatized wood. The tree had fallen many years before and become imbedded in the silt of some great inland sea or water overflow. The silt became in time sandstone and the wood gradually passed through the various stages of mineralization until it is now agate. Fully fifty feet of the tree rest on one side of the ravine and can be traced, but how far the other end is buried in the sandstone cannot be ascertained without blasting away the rock. The trunk varies in size from three to four feet in diameter. Where the bark has been torn away all the characteristic colors of agate are plainly seen, and under a microscope the brilliancy of the colorings is clearly brought out in all its beauty."

Now We Marry Late.

It is a very curious fact that the age at which men marry seems to be getting constantly later. Nowadays, indeed, men are still bachelors at an age when their grandfathers were heads of families. At the age of 24 years only twenty men out of 100 are married, and even up to 30 years nearly one-half still remain single. The women do better. At the age of 24 nearly half of them have become wives, and before they reach 30 years nearly three quarters have found their mates.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Trust is the strongest link in the chain of association.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

With some of us hope never comes to the full bloom.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

To marry is to domesticate the recording angel.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts. $1

Gossip is the bullet in the gun of idle curiosity.

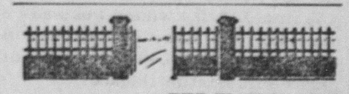
If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

No man can have a good head and a bad stomach.

Sympathy.

None of us are sufficiently sympathetic in our innermost natures. We exhaust our stock upon visible suffering, and have little left for deeper and sadder evils. We need to realize that where we cannot sympathize our right to criticise is questionable. No one is more to be pitied than the wrong-doer, and no one more truly needs the hand of sympathy extended to him. If we cannot do this, if we cannot feel within ourselves that even we might have done as badly, or even worse, under like circumstances, we are in no position to do him good.

How often do we hear, when another errs, "There is no excuse for him. He knew perfectly well what should have been done, but he failed to do it," showing that there is still held the expectation that performance will follow knowledge, even though it has thousands of times been proved a fallacy. We must deal with people as they are, not as we would like to find them. There are a few who do their duty at once upon perceiving it, no matter how disagreeable it may be, but most of us temporize if possible, or perhaps absolutely shirk many a thing which we know should be done at once. Therefore, though our line of faithlessness to duty may not be his, let us keep a warm spot in our sympathies for the wrong-doer. Some day we may need his forbearance in some other direction.



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to health and strength, if you're a nervous, delicate woman. The medicine to cure you, the tonic to build you up, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You can depend upon it. The makers say it will help you, or cost you nothing. They *guarantee* it.

As a safe and certain remedy for woman's ailments, nothing can compare with the "Prescription." It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing, strengthening nervine, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.

It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, St. Vitus's Dance, Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and all the nervous disorders due to functional derangements. It has often, by restoring the womanly functions, cured cases of Insanity.

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You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS —IF YOU— KNOW HOW

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things suffer and die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

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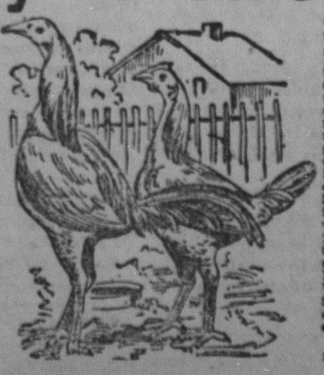

a man who devoted 28 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 9.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING.
For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND.
For Congressman-at-Large,
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN.
J. C. BUCHER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Legislature,
ROBERT M. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Jury Commissioner,
JOSEPH J. HOY.
For Associate Judge,
THOMAS F. RILEY.

THE JUDGESHIP.

The upshot of the president judgeship in our district is likely to be as follows on the Republican side: Huntingdon county has Lovell and Centre county has Love. One must haul off for harmony. Centre county having the governor, Hastings, and other fat places, it will be argued she can't have the judge too, as that might cause a fracas that would injure Hastings some. So Jack Love may have to step out and let Lovell be the judicial nag. To have Love off will harmonize the Furst people, and leave all serene for Lovell, whose nomination would heal all sores in Centre and make Huntingdon happy. Now, can you see through the thicket?

THE Democratic majority in Alabama is growing; it is now between 25,000 and 30,000.

WANTED—100,000 bows and arrows, for use in the Chinese army, against the Japs.

IT'S about time Generals Hastings and Beaver return from their western trip and explain the $40 plank in the Republican platform. Perhaps the two distinguished Pennsylvanians will return from Colorado full to the brim with Colorado free silver ideas and the unlimited coinage of the white metal, 58 cents worth to be called one dollar. Which does the $40 plank mean—forty silver dollars or forty gold dollars?

CAMERON FOR PRESIDENT.

A circular will be issued by Congressman "Jack" Robinson, president of the state league of Republican clubs, to the different clubs over the state requesting them to elect delegates to the convention to be held in this city September 5, and pay their dues in order that they may be in good standing, remarks the Harrisburg *Patriot*. Chairman Gilkeson, of the state Republican committee, has notified Congressman Robinson that he will be present, as will also General Hastings and his colleagues on the state ticket. It is the intention of those in charge of the arrangements for the convention to make it the largest that has ever been held by the league.

It is said the convention will adopt a mild silver platform, and start a boom for Senator Don Cameron for president. It is claimed all the Republican politicians in the state, with the exception of a few anti-Cameronites like C. C. Kauffman, of Columbia, and ex-Senator Emory, of Bradford, will unite for Cameron, and that those who look on his candidacy as a joke will discover that it is a reality and that he will be a strong candidate.

Chief Clerk Voorhees, of the house of representatives, is one of the original Cameronites of the state. He predicted that Cameron would be the next Republican presidential nominee the day after he made his famous free silver speech in the senate, and says he sees nothing now to cause him to change his mind.

DEBS has learned a lesson. He says he will never again order a strike, and advises the workingmen to try and right their wrongs at the ballot box. He says he is convinced that the American people are opposed to strikes. This is sensible talk even for Debs, the pity is he did not use common sense a little sooner, he then would have thought twice before striking once. Debs got himself and many others into a pickle.

THE war between China and Japan stands 325,000,000 Chinese against 40,000,000 Japanese and the Japs licked 'em three times in the past three weeks.

THE MILLS BILL AND THE SENATE BILL.

No better answer could be given to the flagrant Republican misrepresentations of the Senate Tariff bill than that which is afforded by a comparison of its provisions with the Mills bill of 1888. The Mills bill dealt with the tariff of 1882, while the Senate bill deals with a much more difficult problem. But a careful and impartial comparison of the two measures will show that the much belied Senate bill proposes a more radical reduction of protective duties than was proposed by the Mills bill. That is to say, the bill now lying in Committee of Conference, if adopted, would make the rates of duty in the aggregate and in detail lower than the rates proposed in the Mills bill. Yet the Mills bill was accepted by the friends of Tariff Reform as a fair expression of their views, and was bitterly assailed by the Protectionists as an infamous scheme of British Free Trade. With somewhat less partisan injustice the tariff-mongers denounce the Senate bill as another Free Trade iniquity.

Throughout nearly every schedule of imports, including cotton goods, silks, iron and steel, earthenware, glassware, sugar and chemicals, the rates of duty are substantially lower in the Senate bill than the rates proposed in the Mills bill. In this conservatism the Mills bill left the duties on silks untouched; and the Senate bill reduces them. In putting wool on the free list the Mills bill proposed to reduce the duties on woolens from 68 per cent. in the Tariff of 1882 to an average of 49 per cent. The Senate bill proposes to reduce the average rate of duty on woolens from 90 per cent. in the McKinley tariff to 45 per cent.—a much greater proportionate reduction than was proposed in the Mills bill. This is in accordance, too, with the oft-repeated Democratic pledge to make no violent or vindictive slash at the tariff. If there be those who regard this as a mere campaign pledge, made only to be broken, there are others of us who hold that it should be faithfully and honorably observed.

In the sugar schedule the Mills bill proposed to reduce the duty on raw sugar from 100 per cent. in the Tariff of 1882 to 78 per cent., and on refined sugar from 109 to 81 per cent. For a revenue measure this was regarded as a rather steep reduction of duty; but, at that time at least, the friends of Tariff Reform were unanimously in favor of a revenue duty on sugar. Had the Mills bill been passed the reveuue from sugar under its provisions would have amounted to upward of $75,000,000 a year. In substantially reducing the Mills rates the Senate bill would bring $40,000,000 a year to the Treasury from sugar. In what respect is Senate bill a departure from the principle and policy of its Democratic predecessor of 1888 save in proposing a greater reduction of the sugar duty? If the Senate bill proposes to make a discrimination in favor of refined sugar as an article of manufacture, the discrimination proposed in the Mills bill was much greater. Who will dare affirm that the Senate bill so far as relates to the sugar duties is not from every point of view a much better measure of Tariff Reform than was the Mills bill?

Under the Senate bill the free list would be larger than in any tariff since the foundation of the Government. In respect to free raw materials it would be a much better measure than the "Free Trade" Tariff of 1846. While the Senate bill proposes to cut the duties on coal and iron ore in twain, the Mills bill proposed to leave them untouched. This was not because Chairman Mills and his Democratic associates of the Ways and Means Committee in 1888 did not desire to put coal and iron ore on the free list. They were confronted, however, by the same difficulty which confronts the Democrats of the Senate. But no friend of Tariff Reform asserted that the framers of the Mills bill were faithless and corrupt because they could not achieve impossibilities. No one urged, as now, that the bill should not be passed because it did not put coal and iron ore on the free list, nor because it made a large discrimination in the duty on refined sugar.

With all its shortcomings and its concessions to the lingering spirit of Protection, it is seen that the Senate bill is a great stride in Tariff Reform since the Mills bill embodied the Democratic policy on this question.—Philadelphia *Record*.

SUCCESSIVE hot waves sweeping through the Kansas grain fields have left as large and desolate a burnt district as the forest fires have made in Wisconsin, and the harvests in other Western and Northwestern States have not escaped a searing from the phenomenal heats. But rains may yet retrieve many fields that seem to have been hopelessly ruined; and, in any case, it is too soon for the farmers to yield to despair. The disastrous results of the weather may yet be offset by the effects of the Eastern war upon the grain markets.

OHIO labor organizations and the Populists propose to join hands and start a party of their own.

CHINA has accepted Japan's declaration of war and intimates it can lick the Japs.

CANDIDATE LOST.

Candidate Hastings has mysteriously disappeared. The last heard from he was somewhere in the far northwest. There is only one who knows where he is, and that is Gen. Beaver, and he wont tell, expecting a reward will be offered for information as to the whereabouts of the Republican candidate for governor.

DEBS being in the meshes of the law for the mischief he has wrought, now promises to be a good boy, and says he will never again favor a strike.

THE sugar investigating committee has reported the charges against Secretary Carlisle unfounded.

ASSERT your own manhood, under all circumstances, but recognize the equal manhood of your neighbor.

THE Democrats carried Alabama on Tuesday by 18,000 majority. The Democrats will control both branches of the legislature.

IT IS hardly worth while to dig pits for the benefit of one's neighbors. They hardly ever serve the purpose of their construction.

COBURN.

Narrow Escape of a Brakeman from being Killed.

Huckleberries are a scarce article in the market. There are none to be had.

On Saturday an itinerant umbrella mender, razor grinder, etc., created quite a sensation among the boys, by having a goat hitched to a small express wagon, and driving it through the streets.

On Saturday forenoon the freight going east while shifting a car on the siding, a brakeman named Davis, in attempting to open the valve of the air brake his foot slipped, and he fell on the track in front of the car while it was in motion. He was fortunate enough not to fall on the rail or he would have been killed. He fell between the rails and the brake rod caught him and wound him up in bad shape, hurting his back and otherwise injuring him. He was carried into the depot, and Dr. Frank, of Millheim, summoned, who dressed up his wounds and applied restoratives. He was taken to his home in Sunbury on the afternoon train.

Mr. Adolph Porter and family, of Clintondale, were visiting at the home of A. J. Campbell, over Sunday.

Mr. White, of Axemann, and Miss Laura Runkle, of Spring Mills, were visiting friends at this place over Sunday.

Mrs. Stover is visiting friends at Spring Mills at the present time.

Mrs. Julia Geary, the wife of D. B. Geary, departed this life on last Saturday, at the age of about 47 years. Mrs. Geary during her life time was a quiet unassuming woman, with a kind word for everybody. She left no children. Her remains were buried at Paradise church on Wednesday forenoon.

Efforts are being made to have a monster picnic at this place, on the 25th inst., by the P. O. S. of A. and Sunday schools combined.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Herald G. Stover, of Fiedler, and Sadie E. Snook, of Millheim.

Samuel Goldberg and Annie Kremer, of Philipsburg.

Charles E. Mackey, of Williamsport, and Rose E. Harter, of Miles township.

James McFadden, of Lewisburg, and Sarah A. Ginter, of Bellefonte.

Samuel B. Hollabaugh, of Union township, and Bertha E. Williams, of Huston township.

George M. Baer, of Philadelphia, and Marian Lever, of Half Moon.

"I know of an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Wm. Pealer, of Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville.

Died in Penn Township.

Mrs. Geary, wife of Daniel Geary, of Penn township, died on Sunday, having been ill for some time previous. Heart trouble brought on her death. Her age was about 55 years.

Frost in Some Sections.

There was frost in some sections of the state on Monday morning, we came near having one in Centre county, so cool was it that night.

New Stamps.

The post office department has commenced the distribution of the new postage stamp, about 500,000 having been sent out already.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

Interlined "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs turn water like a duck's back and show neither spot nor soil. They are not effected by perspiration, and always look as if right out of the box. When they get soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. These are but a few of the advantages of wearing the "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs. There are many others that you will readily discover the first time you wear one.

They are the only waterproof interlined collars and cuffs made. Be sure to get the genuine with this trade mark

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

stamped inside, if you desire perfect satisfaction. Made in all sizes and all styles. If you can't get them at the dealers, we will send sample postpaid, on receipt of price: Collars, 25 cents each. Cuffs, 50 cents pair. State size, and whether you want a stand-up or turned-down collar.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

1861--1894.

WM. SHORTLIDGE, ROBERT McCALMONT, Managers.

McCALMONT & CO.,
—Sellers of—
Farmers'... -: Supplies
And Buyers of Farm Products.....

Conklin Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Surries, and Spring Wagons.

Coal, Crushed Coke, Hydraulic Cements, Explosives, Fertilizers, Plaster and Salt.

Stone Crushers and Road Machinery a specialty.

—Dealers in—

We invite patronage.

McCALMONT & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

PUBLIC SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN ORder of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County directed to the undersigned Assignee of John A Slack, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on

—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894.—

At one o'clock p. m. on the premises, about one mile west of Potters Mills, in Potter township, Centre county, Pa

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows to wit; On the north by lands of Harry Shirk and the heirs of Thomas Stiver, on the east by lands of John Robison and Samuel Slack, on the south by lands of Samuel Slack—on Tussey mountain and on the west by Samuel Slack and Levi Stump, containing

o——o 100 ACRES o——o

more or less.

Erected thereon is a good two-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all needed outbuildings; good water and plenty of it, fine large orchard of apple trees, and abundance of other fruit. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation. The farm is as good as any in the county.

TERMS OF SALE.—5 per cent. of purchase money to be paid or secured to be paid on day of sale; balance of one-half of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed, balance in one year to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney. JAS. C. BOAL, Assignee.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F Riley, and the Hon. C. A Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 27th day of August, 1894, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 22nd day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1894 and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO. F. CONDO, Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order issued outof the Orphans' Court of Centre county there will be exposed at public sale on the premises, one-half mile west of Tusseyville on

o——o MONDAY, AUG. 27, 1894, o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Jacob Miess, deceased, late of Potter township, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, bounded by lands of John Stoner and James Runkle, containing

o——o 86 ACRES, o——o

more or less. Thereon erected a good two-story Dwelling House, good barn and necessary outbuildings. Good water from well in yard, and running water near by.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JACOB SMITH, Administrator.

LOW TARIFF PRICES.....

In view of the fact that the Wilson Bill is likely to pass shortly we will close out our

Entire Stock of Cloth- - ing at Cost.

$10 Suits	-	now at $6.00		Black Cheviot Suits, that were			
8 "	-	" 5.00					
7 "	-	" 4.50		$12	-	-	now $8.50
6 "	-	" 4.25		10	-	-	" 7.50
5 "	-	" 3.50		8	-	-	" 6.50
4 "	-	" 3.35		7	-	-	" 5.00

BOYS' SUITS===...AWAY... :-BELOW PAR.:-

$10 Boys' Suits		now at $6.00		$4 Boys' Suits,		now at $3.25	
8 "	-	" 5.00		3 "	-	" 2.25	
7 "	-	" 4 50		2 "	-	" 1.50	
6 "	-	" 4.25		1.50 "	-	" 1.25	
5 "	-	" 3.50		1.25 "	-	" 1.00	

All Shoes, Oxfords, &c., at Cost.

We have just opened a big line of Bought at Low Tariff prices. Fur Hats as low as 50c., last year, $1·25. Stiff Hats, from 90c. up to $2.00. Last year, from $1.50 to $3.00. **FALL HATS!**

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - - PENNA.

MONEY - MONEY
WILL
LOAN OR BORROW.

STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Of Hollidaysburg, Pa.
CENTRE HALL BRANCH,

BRICE D. BRISBIN, President. CLEMENT F. DEININGER, Sec. and Collector.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID L. BARTGES, DR. C. E. EMERICK, J. FRED KURTZ.

Tells Its Own Story.

INVESTOR.

The following table shows the cost and value of our Running Stock to the investor.

No. Shares.	Cost per mo.	Total cost.	Full Value.
1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
10	6 00	546 00	1000 00
15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Recd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	291 20
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

Shares	Cash payment.	Par Value.	Annual In. ret'd.	Total In. ret'd.	Full amt. Real'zd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	534 40
5	350 00	500 00	21 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	1000 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	1050 00	1500 00	63 00	504 60	2004 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 00	672 00	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock,

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE. jun76m

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattles set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed nisi by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans Court of Centre county and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of next term the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Robert Glenn, late of Ferguson township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Nancy Glenn.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Samuel Brown, late of Haines township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Rebecca Brown.

3. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of W. S. Loy, late of Burnside township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Catharine Loy.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of R. H. Strohecker, late of Miles township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Susanna Strohecker.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of Samuel F. Cherry, late of Spring township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Mary M. Cherry.

6. The inventory and appraisement of the personal and real estate of Joseph B. Kunes, late of Liberty township, deceased; as set apart to his widow Susan E. Kunes.

G. W. RUMBERGER, Register.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.
mar22-4m

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS.

FLORIDA. January 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th. Two weeks in the Land of Flowers on the first four tours, while tickets for last tour are good to return until May 31st. Special trains of Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. Rate from New York, $50 00, from Philadelphia, $48.00. Proportionate rates from other points.

WASHINGTON. February 8th, March 1st and 22nd, April 12th, May 3rd and 24th. Three-day tours to the National Capitol, covering railroad fare and accommodation. Rate from New York $13.00 and $13.50 from Philadelphia $11.00.

TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON ACCOMPANY EACH PARTY.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to Tourist Agent, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 205 Washington Street, Boston.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, G. W. BOYD, Gen'l Mg'r Gen'l Pass. Ag't Ast. Gen'l Pas. Agt.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to
ALLEN NURSERY CO,
Growers & Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Two Children Drowned in the Lake Near Black Bear Switch.

One of the saddest affairs that has happened in this neighborhood for some time occurred last evening about seven o'clock, says the Philipsburg *Daily Journal* of Tuesday. David Raybould, an Englishman, who came to this country about eight years ago, has for some time lived with his wife and five children in North Philipsburg, where he owns a little home. Yesterday the mother walked over the hill to Empire Mines to see a friend. In the evening three of the children started to meet their mother. When they reached Black Bear switch their attention was drawn to some water lilies in the lake near by. Albert, aged six years, walked down to the edge of the lake to gather some of the lilies, and reaching after one lost his balance and fell into the water. Alice, aged eight years, attempted to rescue her brother and was pulled into the water and both were drowned before help could be secured. The little four-year-old sister, who stood on the railroad adjoining, taking in the situation, hurriedly ran home to tell what had happened. It was not long until a number of persons reached the lake, and after considerable searching the bodies were found, cold in death, embraced in each others arms.

We visited the Reybould home this morning and found the parents overwhelmed with grief as a result of this sad calamity. They were bright, interesting children, and the circumstances attending their death makes the occurrence very sad indeed, and we are sure that the sympathy of the entire community goes out to the sorrow stricken family.

HECKART-TIBBENS.

Miss Carrie Tibbens and Mr. B. F. Heckart United in Marriage.

At the residence of Mrs. Anna Tibbens, in Gregg township, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., her daughter Carrie was united in marriage to Mr. B. F. Heckart, of Morganza, Pa. At precisely eleven o 'clock the minister, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, gave the signal to the organist, Miss Ida, sister of the bride, and to the music of a lovely march, the contracting parties entered the parlor, where were assembled the intimate friends of the family.

Part of the service consisted of the ring ceremony. After the service an ample collation was enjoyed by all. The afternoon was spent in social pleasures.

A True Picture.

Under the heading "Stop my paper" an exchange says that is about the way a newspaper man is greeted every now and then by an irate individual whose corns have been accidentally trodden by an article he read in the paper, and his resultant rage causes him to rush to the editorial sanctum, or if the editor is a big man, he sends a postal card, ordering immediate discontinuance of his paper. Then he feels better, takes a drink and subscribes for the opposition sheet. There is, however, a dark lining to his silver cloud. The editor did not beg him to reconsider his determination, did not turn pale or faint. He simply called out to his subscription agent to scratch that man's name off his list of subscribers, and then he again resumed his work on an editorial giving advice to Cleveland as to how he should conduct his administration. All this strikes the outraged subscriber as curious, but he goes home firmly imbued with the idea that something awful is going to happen that bold rash editor because he discontinued his paper. To his amazement and anger the paper appears again next issue with its accustomed regularity and there is not a line to denote the editor is laboring under a stress of mental anguish because a copy of the paper has been ordered stopped. The paper goes on in the calm, even tenor of its way; it does not have a receiver appointed and does not go into bankruptcy; the editor does not commit suicide; the sun continues to shine, and the disappointed ex-subscriber, after waiting a little while longer for chaos to set in, hurries back to the office and has his name placed once more on the subscription roll. Then he feels that a load has been removed from his conscience.

Decision Under the Sheep Law.

Miles Querry, of Cass township, Huntingdon county, notified the township Justice in April of the present year that he had some sheep killed by dogs in June 1893. The auditors assessed the damages at $21 which the county commissioners refused to pay, alleging that Mr. Querry should have promptly notified the Justice of his loss, instead of waiting ten months.

The Court was then asked for a mandamus to compel payment of the damages, but Judge Bell, of Blair county, before whom the case was tried, refused the mandamus on the ground that where a statute does not limit the time for a thing to be done it must be done within a reasonable time, and that the spirit of the sheep law of 1893 required prompt notice of injury to sheep by dogs to enable the owner to recover damages.

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

WHAT IS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Decision Given By the Courts of This State in Regard to Personal Property.

According to the highest authorities and decisions, personal property in Pennsylvania is classed under three heads—property of a purely personal character called "goods and chattels;" property which savors reality called "chattels real," which are called "rights and credits." As it is often difficult to determine whether things found on the premises in case of death are real or personal estate, it is interesting to know just what the courts in this state have decided are personal property. They are:

"Purchase money due on a contract for the sale of land, renewable leases and good will of a place of business, the interest of a lessee in an unexpired term, standing timber bought with the intent of immediate removal, fallen timbers, gas fixtures, chandeliers and gas pipes attached to a residence, machinery set up with the understanding that it may be removed, growing crops with reserve at an orphans' court sale, the way-going crop of a farm tenant, growing crops on devised lands, vested legacies and distributive shares due the decedent, land devised to be sold without limitation, rents accruing on a perpetual lease for minerals in the land, the periodical interest coming to a widow on a recognization in partition the income due a tenant for life or for the life of another and arrearages of ground rent."

There are, of course, many other things, but this case will indicate that "personal property" means more than many people think it means, and is rather a broad and comprehensive term.—Philadelphia *Times*.

AARONSBURG

Death of Solomon Winkleblech, a Soldier of the Late Wrr.

The daughters of Maj. Forster, Lizzie and Maude, of Harrisburg, are visiting Mrs. Francis J. Forster.

Miss Anna Mingle and her cousin, Miss Bessie Hoy, are visiting at Mr. Yearicks.

The bush meeting which was to have been held in Wetzel's grove, east of town has been postponed until later in the month.

Solomon Winkleblech, a soldier of the late war died on the 7th inst. He had been in bad health for more than a year, and was one of Uncle Sam's pensioners. He was aged about 70 years.

John Bollinger and his sister Mary started for Rock Springs on Tuesday morning, expecting to be away about three weeks, Miss Mary will teach the intermediate school in town during the coming term.

Jacob Reed rented his farm now tenanted by Mr. S. Winkleblech to Maj. Absolom Harter, one of the most industrious farmers in the township.

Mr. Horace Herring was running lines for different parties in this township, and laying out additional lots in the Reformed cemetery on Tuesday. Since the illness of 'Squire Reifsnyder Mr. Herring is our nearest surveyor and from appearances is kept very busy.

FOSTER'S LATEST BULLETIN.

His Forecast for the Coming Week.—A Variety of Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from August 4 to 8, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 9th, cross the western mountains by close of 10th, the great central valleys from 11th to 13th, and the eastern states about the 14th. While a general deficiency of rain is expected in August this storm wave and the one following will give a few showers of small extent. During drouth periods the storm waves cross the country so far north that their effects are only seen in the high temperature waves. The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 9th, the great central valleys about the 11th and the eastern states about the 13th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 12th, the great central valleys about the 14th and the eastern states about the 16th. The drouth will do most damage during the first and last weeks in August, and more rain will fall during the ten days, 11th to 20th inclusive.

Died at Plainfield, Ill.

Mrs. John Arney received a telegram on Monday conveying the sad intelligence of the death of her sister, Mrs. Adam Spangler, at Plainfield, Ill., which occurred on Saturday evening previous, from consumption. Mrs. Spangler was a native of this valley, and was born and spent her early years a few miles east of Centre Hill. She was a sister of Mrs. Jacob Harpster, of Missoula, Montana, and of Mr. James Sweetwood, of Centre Hill. She was aged about 60 years.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates poisonous nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

—Did you hear that awful racket a few days ago? It was Wolf & Crawford knocking down prices on all their stock.

You Will . . . .
Make No Mistake

IF YOU SEND TO THE

Centre Reporter,

CENTRE HALL,

FOR YOUR

Stationary Supplies....

Envelopes, Letter and Note Heads, Wedding Invitations, Etc.

WE HAVE THEM !

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

Harper - & - Kreamer.

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,

Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new

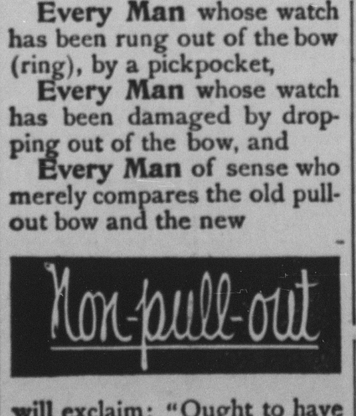
Non-pull-out

will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark——

Send for a watch case opener (free).

Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recomendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

BICYCLES

BICYCLES, VEHICLES
1-2 PRICE

Save money by buying BICYCLES, VEHICLES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, etc. We sell goods at ABSOLUTE FACTORY PRICES. Our Bicycles equal any on earth at less than half others price. We make only one grade, the best. Our Vehicles, Cutters, Harness, Farm Implements, Sewing Machines, Gas Engines, Pumps, Tools, Safes, Stoves, Gas Curtains, no better made, only prices. Nothing to equal them in Co's catalog. Free Carriage for factory. Factory Spring Wagon, $39.50. We handle a large line of best makes second hand vehicles, consisting of Rex Holders, Stanhopes, Grey Hounds, and many other staple articles, which we handle for a few months only. Write us what you want and get our prices. AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

VEHICLES — FARM IMPLEMENTS

FACTORY PRICES

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.39 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Williksbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,30 a m, Baltimore at 12.25 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
PM	P.M.	A.M.		AM	P.M.	PM
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m.

on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

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THE NEWS.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up a train on the St. Louis and San Francisco road near Eureka, Mo. A robber and an express messenger exchanged shots, and both were wounded.——W. H. Metcalf and W. H. McNutt, wire tappers and swindlers, were arrested in Chicago on charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses.——There is a colored man in Evansville, Ind., whose skin is turning white.——The ship Shandon, which had long been overdue, arrived at Honolulu in distress.——At Bucyrus, O., a west-bound freight on the Pennsylvania broke in two; the two other parts collided, a car of oil and one of gasoline took fire and consumed half the train, also destroying about 500 feet of track. Four tramps were stealing a ride on the oil car, and all were burned to death.——Henry Dohme shot and killed his wife in Chicago, and fatally wounded himself. Jealousy is said to have caused the crime.——Fire at Marion, Ct., destroyed $125,000 worth of property in the business part of the town. One of the principal losses was the gas plant and bank building, owned by the Daniels estate—$40,000, with insurance of $35,000.

Four hundred employes of the Santa Fe road refused to appear before the United States Court at Topeka.——Fire destroyed the town of Lamore, North Dakota.——The A. R. U. men are anxious to go to work in St. Paul.——Benjamin F. Tufts, head postal clerk of the Rock Island road, has been arrested at Chicago on the charge of theft.——Rev. W. S. Birch, an old preacher, was married at Kokomo, Indiana, in bed.——The Noten sawmill at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was burned; loss $15,000.——An unsuccessful effort was made to rob the grave of Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage, twelve miles from Nashville.——The loss by the lumber fire a Chicago is $1,963,000.——One firemen was killed and six injured in a planing mill fire at Detroit.——The Georgia Democrats, in state convention, nominated a full ticket, headed by W. Y. Atkinson for governor.——Two firemen were killed and five injured in a Philadelphia fire.——In the Democratic primary at Richmond, Va., Congressman George D. Wise was defeated for Congress by Col. Tazewell Ellett, of Richmond.——Professor Carter John Harris, emeritus professor of Latin in the Washington and Lee University, Va., is dead, aged sixty-five.——Major Worth, who gave the order for target practice on Sunday at Omaha will be court-martialed.

A supplemental bill was filed in the contempt case against Debs to include the directors of the A. R. U. in the charge of violating the order of the court.——By an explosion of gas in the Buttonswood colliery of the Parrish Coal Company, near Plymouth, Pa., two miners—R. H. Roberts and T. R. Lewis—were horribly burned. Fire at Chicago swept through several large lumber yards.——John C. Johnson, for twenty-three years secretary of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died at his home in that city.——Several hundred more butchers in the Omaha packing-houses went on strike.——David M. Orr, a well-known architect, committed suicide in Denver; despondency the cause.——The executors of Adolph Korse, deceased, of Virginia, found in Springfield, Ill., $26,000 mostly in gold and partly in government bonds, in a nail keg in Korse's house, where the latter had kept it hidden.—Korse's estate is valued at $80,000.——The Pittsburg, Akron and Western Railroad will be sold about August 1.——Major Elijah Halford was injured by horses at Omaha.——At Chicago Julius Greenburg and Minnie McCann were drowned while bathing.——Governor Waite has withdrawn the troops from Cripple Creek, Col.——The new mint will be at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets in Philadelphia.

The hot winds are ruining crops in Colorado.——John Roper Hodson, an old member of the Chicago Board of Trade, is dead.——William and Frank Scott were hanged at Canton, Miss.——Three workmen were killed by an explosion of dynamite in a stone quarry near Chicago.——The wages of the men employed in the ham department of Armour's packing house at Chicago were reduced fifteen per cent. There was no strike.——The main building of the Northwestern Lutheran College at Watertown, Wis., was struck by lightning and burned; loss $40,000; insurance small.——Farmers in Indiana are feeding wheat to hogs and selling their corn.——Reports from China say the missionaries there are in danger.——Madison Brown, colored, was hanged at Norfolk for the murder of John Dollard.——Orders were issued by the Cross Creek Coal Company, of Hazleton, Pa., putting the employes in all the collieries belonging to the company on half time. Nine thousand men are affected.——Dr. F. Oppelt, a pupil of Hahnemann and a skilled chemist, died in the almshouse at Bethlehem, aged eighty-seven years.

The speaker of the Newfoundland legislature was unseated by the court because he had expended public money without authority and had treated voters.——The Chicago grand jury reported that gambling prevailed in the city, and that the keepers are being protected by the police.——The claims of the property owners on Grand Boulevard, in Chicago, have been sent to Washington by General Miles. Fifty thousand dollars is the aggregate amount asked by the owners of the properties damaged by the explosion of the artillery caison July 16.——The board officers appointed by General Miles, it is said has recommended the payment of nearly all the claims in full.——Wm. H. Bright was shot by Barney Murray in Buffalo, N. Y. He will probably die.——Application was made for the appointment of a receiver for the Rockaway Valley Railroad company. A petition was presented from stockholders of the company, complaining that the road was mismanaged; that the company had no assets, and that its liabilities amount to more than $200,000. The chancellor of New Jersey appointed ex-Governor G. C. Ludlow.——Express Messenger Stewart and a colored porter were badly hurt in a wreck on the Alabama Great Southern road, near Trenton, Ga.; no passengers hurt.——A Chinese laundry trust was formed at Albany.

E. M. Hammond, a lawyer, who attained some kind of fame while a member of the Florida Legislature by leaving a party of members opposed to the election of Senator Call in crossing over into Georgia to break a quorum and evade the Sergeant-at-Arms, has just renounced the law and entered the Methodist ministry.

FOREST FIRES

At Least 16 Persons Perish in the Phillips Fire.

STORY OF THE FATAL RAFT.

Men, Women and Children Fleeing From the Flames, Rushed Upon the Raft, Which Speedily took Fire and Left Them to Perish.

All that is known of a certainty forty-eight hours after the destruction of the town of Phillips, Wis., regarding the loss of human life in the flaming sea is that sixteen persons perished by fire and water in the burning of the raft on which they sought an escape from the flames on the Bayou. The most conservative estimate of the loss made by the principal sufferers is $1,500,000, one-third of which falls on the Davis Lumber Company. The charred body of many victims are expected to be found in the debris of the big lumber yard near the bridge which was burned over the Bayou. Women and children fled there when the bridge fell under the fiery wave. It is certain that several women and children who were crossing the bridge when it burned perished in the flaming mass. A semblance of order was created out of the smoking chaos on the arrival of Governor Peck and his staff and relief parties with provisions from Marshfield and Stevens' Point. The carloads of food were welcomed more than the visitors. All except thirty-seven of the buildings are in ashes.

At daybreak a dense smoke covered an ared of forest a hundred miles square, and the center was this desolate fire-swept little city. More than 2,500 persons have fled into the forests or to the villages near by. Three relief trains reached Phillips soon after 6 o'clock. One was in charge of Governor George W. Peck and his staff. The second came from Stevens' Point, in chargo of Frank Lamoreaux and Crosby Grant, and the third from Marshfield, in charge of Major H. W. Upham.

As soon as he arrived, Governor Peck called his staff together and directed the work of unloading the provisions. There were several carloads of food and a warehouse was opened in one of the few buildings that are left standing in the town. Through the dense smoke Governor Peck started out on tour of inspection. He soon found two heavy walls of masonry which marked the place where the two banks had stood. On inquiry it was learned that the vaults of the banks contained $52,000, and Governor Peck immediately swore in a dozen men to guard the money in the vaults. They were armed with Winchester rifles and ordered to remain on duty in two shifts day and night.

The loss by the great conflagration in its entirety is difficult to estimate. Out of 800 buildings in the town only 37 remain. There is no way of estimating the number of lives lost in the fire, and even after forty-eight hours have passed no one can be found who ventures an opinion of the loss of life.

When the people fled before the wave of fire they became separated and can give no account of each other.

It is known that sixteen persons perished on the raft that burned in the bayou. A bridge or trestle crossed the bayou, and when the supports of this bridge burned away it fell. Women and children were crossing at the time and some must have perished.

As the fire swept toward the bridge a number of children were seen to take refuge in the big lumber yard. Their cries were heard bo others who fled toward the water, but the children have never been found. Of the sixteen persons who lost their lives on the raft that burned in the bayou, eight are yet in the water.

The true story of this ill-fated raft has never been told. The only man who tells a comprehensive narrative of the horror is Joseph Bollen, a lumberman. He was standing near a boathouse when a number of women and children came toward him. There were three or four men following. They went to the raft and attempted to push it from the shore when it caught fire. Some jumped into small boats and others remained on the raft. All these perished. As the boats were overloaded they sank. The raft burned to the water's edge.

Governor Peck discovered that a saloon outside the city limits was open and several men had become intoxicated. The Governor ordered the sheriff to close the saloon. A temporary jail was made by appropriating an empty box car. The local relief committee has issued a statement to the public, thanking the generous citizens of the State for their liberal contributions.

TO KEEP THE TROOPS OUT.

Allan Introduces a Bill to Curb Federal Action in Strikes.

Senator Allen to-day introduced a bill providing that the military or naval forces of the United States shall not be put into active service in any State under pretense of protecting it against domestic violence, unless on the application of the State Legislature, if in session, or if it can be convened, or of the Executive of the State if the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to make application.

The use of the military as a posse comitatus to aid in the service of any writ by a Federal Court or its officers is also prohibited until the civil forces and the State militia shall have been exhausted. The same provision as the last mentioned is also made in the protection of commerce and the mails.

KILLED BY STRIKERS.

One of a Number of Attempts to Kill Engineers is Successful.

Several attempts have been made to shoot the new engineers on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois who took the places of strikers. Cabs have been fired into the past week. Albert Burns, an engineer, whose home is at Galesburg, was shot in his cab at the junction, near Danville, Ill., dying shortly afterward.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

188TH DAY.—In the Senate the Vice President presided. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to provide for the issue of $50,000,000 in treasury notes, to be distributed pro rata among the states "for the relief of the needy poor." The report of the conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, announcing agreement on all the amendments but the one appropriating $1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle, was agreed to. The Senate insisted on this amount, and sent the bill back to conference. The House joint resolution further extending the appropriations until August 14th was passed.

189TH DAY.—In the Senate the last of the appropriations bills, the general deficiency, was reported and ordered to be printed. The House bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported by Mr. George, who gave notice he would call it up for consideration Monday next. The House bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes was called up, but its immediate consideration being objected to by Mr. Sherman, the bill went over until tomorrow.

190TH DAY.—The main question before the Senate was the Sundry Civil bill, which was discussed at odd moments throughout the day, with the result that a great many important amendments were adopted. Final action on the bill was not reached, however, owing to the large number of amendments proposed.

191ST DAY.—The Senate passed the Sundry Civil bill. An amendment was adopted to increase the quarantine fund from $624,000 to $1,000,000. The resolution introduced by Mr. Chandler looking to the investigation of the the Dominion Coal Company was laid before the Senate, and gave rise to a sharp speech from Mr. Chandler, but was not acted on.

192ND DAY.—The last of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency, was passed by the Senate after it had been under discussion nearly the entire day. The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood were reported to the Senate, and placed on the calendar. The House bill to subject to state taxation national banknotes and United States Treasury notes was under consideration for a time, but was laid aside without action.

HOUSE

188TH DAY.—In the House Mr Boutelle offered a resolution congratulating and recognizing the Hawaiian republic, but, on a point of order, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A number of minor bills were passed.

189TH DAY.—In the House of Representatives an attempt to force the consideration of the bill to protect public forestry reservations provided for in a special order of Monday, was abandoned. The conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill were instructed to further disagree to the Senate appropriation of $1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle in Northwestern States. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan to States, under such regulations as he may prescribe, vessels of the navy not suitable or required for general use was passed.

190TH DAY.—The House spent the whole day debating the Moore-Funston contested election case from the Second Kansas district. Mr. Funston, the Republican contestee, made a speech in his own behalf. The minority resolution declaring Moore, the contestant, not entitled, and Funston, the contestee, entitled to the seat was defeated.

191ST DAY.—The House adopted the majority resolutions of the Committee on Elections, unseating Mr. Funtson, of Kansas, and giving the title of the seat to H. L. Moore. Several Democrats voted against seating Mr. Moore. The conference reports on the District of Columbia and Indian Appropriation bills were adopted.

192ND DAY.—The House spent a large portion of the day discussing two bills, one for the reclassification of the railway mail clerks, and one for the classification of clerks in the first and second-class postoffices, but neither were acted upon. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to without division.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE local American Railway Union, at Butte, has declared the strike off on the Montana division.

THE American Labor Union, a new organization affiliated with the Debs Order, which it is intended shall "take the place of the Knights of Labor," was formed in Chicago.

THE New England delegates to the National Convention of Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., next month, have unanimously voted not to use Pullman cars during the trip.

A BOYCOTT has been declared on a Muncie Indiana, dairyman, by the Muncie Fencibles, of the State militia, because the dairyman discharged a driver of one of his wagons for obeying orders and accompanying the company to Hammond.

WORK has been resumed at the West Milwaukee shops of the St. Paul Railroad Company, giving employment to 800 men. The Illinois Steel plant at Milwaukee, has resumed with 1,000 men, and the Fully-Warren Stove works with 400 men.

IN the contempt proceedings against Debs and his associates, in Chicago, Judges Woods and Grosscup decided that the answer of the defendants was not conclusive, and that testimony in support of the information would be received.

SIDNEY S. NEWTON, Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for the district between and including Boston and Troy, has received orders from S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master, to report for expulsion any member of the Order who struck in sympathy with the A. R. U.

THE Receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have decided to employ no more men who are members of labor Unions, and discharge employees who retain membership in "any organization that could be in any way prejudicial to the welfare of the road."

OVER 1,200 Italians, employed by Contractors Woolfolk and Sillery, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad improvements, at Mount Vernon and Pelhamville, N. Y., struck against a reduction of wages from $1.10 a day to 95 cents. Rioting was begun, but the strikers were driven off by a strong force of police, and the leaders of the strike were arrested.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.

Five or Ten Thousand Acres Stripped of All Growing Crops.

A severe hailstorm did much damage in Stevens county, Minn. The townships of Framnas, Swan Lake and Darnan, and south toward Hancock suffered most. From five to ten thousand acres were completely stripped of all growing crops, while a greater amount of territory was partially destroyed.

All windows on the north side of buildings in Morris were broken, and the surrounding country much damaged. This is the third successive season that a hailstorm has visited he same locality, and the loss is for that reason more severely felt.

1,700 DROWNED.

Japanese Gunners Send Deadly Bullets into the Enemy.

THE VICTORS ARE ELATED.

Only Forty Chinese Soldiers Survived the Sinking of their Ship—Many Killed Before She Went Down—Army and Navy Reserves Called Out.

A despatch from London, Eng., says: The difficulty of obtaining news, owing to the reticence of Oriental officials, has led to the many varying reports from the seat of war in the East, but now it is confirmed from every reliable source that the victory by the Japanese over the Chinese fleet was in itself a decisive one. Nearly 1,700 Chinese troops went down on the Kow-Sung after its decks were swept by Japanese guns.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese warship Tsao-Khan, which was captured by a Japanese warship off the coast of Round Island, is a vessel of an absolete model and was equipped poorly for fighting. Although completely outmatched by the Japanese cruiser, the troopship offered some resistance and lost fully 100 men, killed and wounded, before she yielded. She was entirely disabled when the Japanese boarded her.

The troopship Kow-Sung tried to get away as soon as the Japanese warships began their attack, and made only a weak running fight. The Japanese guns swept her decks and carried off the Chinese soldiers by the score. They say that all her officers were killed before she went down and nearly 1,700 men were drowned.

The announcement that the rest of the Chinese transports arrived safely at Corea and landed their men is confirmed.

The work of preparing harbor defenses advances rapidly. Torpedoes are being laid in the north channel at the entrance of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Great quantities of ammunition have been purchased by the government, and are being collected at the ports for shipment. The exportation of rice and grain has been prohibited. Trade is paralyzed. The coasting steamers and small craft are afraid to leave the harbors. While everything looks and sounds like war, the Chinese officials continue to maintain that war has not been declared.

In official circles there is a strong feeling in favor of mediation on the part of the United States, although few believe that Japan and China would accept arbitration unless under considerable pressure.

The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between Chinese and Japanese warships says that the Chinese ironclad Chen Yuen, which is one of the largest vessels of her class belonging to the Northern fleet, retreated to Kotze, and escaped capture by the Japanese. The latter, the report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sunk a transport Six other transports escaped.

Another dispatch received here from Shanghai gives further details of the naval engagement. The fighting, though of short duration, was very severe.

One of the Japanese warships got within a comparatively short distance of the transport Kow Shung and discharged a torpedo at her. The missile was well directed and struck the transport fairly. A terrific explosion followed and the Kow Shung began at once to fill.

Prior to the discharge of the torpedo the crew of the transport, which was armed, and the military force on board her made a hard fight against the attacking force. Many of those on board of her were shot dead on her decks.

When the vessel began to sink there was great excitement on board. In the confusion that prevailed no attempt was made to lower the small boats. But even had such an attempt been made, the boats could have carried only a small percentage of those on board. Every foreigner on board the transport, which had been chartered by the Chinese Government from an English company, was either killed in the fighting or went down with the vessel when she foundered.

Only a short time elapsed between the explosion of the torpedo and the foundering of the transport. The vessel went down suddenly near Shopiont Island, at which place her commander made an attempt to beach her.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

Three Men Killed by a New Explosive—The Inventor Injured.

Charles H. Rudd, who was in charge of a party of men blasting rock at Doelse & Shepherd's Hawthorne stone works, brought a new invention of his own, which he called "Ruddite," for blasting purposes, to the yards and announced that he would make an experiment at noon. His men were standing about him when a charge of giant powder was placed in a hole which had been drilled into the rock. In some manner unknown the powder became ignited and a terrific explosion followed, killing three and injuring two others.

HAWAIIANS ACQUIESCENT.

Scarcely Any Lack of Popular Agreement With the New Government.

The following Honolulu advices per the Alameda arrived at San Francisco: "Since the proclamation of the republic perfect quiet has reigned. Royalists protests have ceased, and the general situation is perfect acquiescence in the present form of government. Registration for the coming election will probably be held in October. It is rumored, however, that two secret conferences have been held within a week between white and native royalists, looking to a restoration of the Queen.

THE Sultan of Morocco has caused the arrest of another of her brothers, Muley Omar, and the members of his suite. The prisoners are charged with conspiring to depose the Sultan and seize the throne.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Pittston police are engaged in ferreting out an alleged mafia. Seven arrests have been made. It is reported that two men have been killed and others are "marked"

Reading vocalists captured most of the prizes at the Mt. Gretna musical fete.

Three persons were seriously injured by lightning at Carlisle and the house of J. H. Bream was burned.

Great damage was done to crops by hail in Lancaster and Erie counties.

Strikers tried to prevent work at Valley coke ovens of the Frick Company by destroying with dynamite a section of water pipe.

The State Board of Charities investigated the alleged mismanagement of the Bucks county jail at Doylestown. One convict testified that he drank beer with the Sheriff and the jailor.

A serious Democratic row was developed at the meeting of the Franklin County Committee. A fight between Harrity and anti Harrity committeemen resulted in favor of the latter and the breach in the party has perceptibly widened.

Fayette County Republicans and Democrats are pleased with the nomination of E. F. Acheson for Congress. His election is predicted by anti-Sipe Democrats.

Chester Heights Camp closed with old time Methodist shouts and a walk around during which good-byes were exchanged.

The jury appointed by the United States Circuit Court to condemn the Gettysburg Railroad held their initial meeting.

At the close of July business State Treasurer Jackson had the snug sum of $5,049,862.50 on hand.

The Congressional committee to investigate Carnegie armor plate visited the Homestead works and witnessed several satisfactory tests.

Frank Merriott, of Pittston, was driven insane by threats of strikers to kill him.

Two men digging for treasure near the Alaska colliery unearthed an infant that bore marks of violence. An investigation will be made.

It is believed in Harrisburg that the condemnation proceedings begun by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company for an additional entrance in that city, will result in the construction of another great railroad across the State.

Ernest F. Acheson was nominated for Congress by the Republican conferees on the 250th ballot. This was made possible by the withdrawal of Candidate Hapwood.

While eating a peach in a dark room Mrs. Daniel Stanton, of Lancaster, swallowed a live bee. The insect stung her throat and the swelling nearly choked her to death.

After quarreling with a member of the family at Coolbaugh, Miss Minnie Mark threw herself from a window and her body was subsequently found in the lake.

Mrs. John Shenk, of near Lebanon, was probably fatally stung by a copperhead snake which was encountered in the cellar of her home.

At Pittsburg Herman Ketterer and Henry Thompson were arrested charged with arson.

Coke strikers have decided to defy the order of Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette County, that they surrender their arms and the Sheriff declares he will disarm them and State troops will be asked for if necessary.

The President appointed Postmasters for five State towns, thus ending the suspense of many applicants for the places.

Ex-Banker F. V. Rockafellow was removed from Wilkes-Barre jail to the Eastern Penitentiary, to serve a sentence of two years and two months for bank wrecking.

A posse of Luzerne County farmers are searching for thieves who drove off a herd of ten Jersey cattle.

Michael Stephanie fell in a pan of molten slag at Steelton and if he lives will lose his legs.

General Manager Felton said at Steelton that in his opinion the "Judicial sale" of the Pennsylvania Steel Works would not effect the plant there.

Felix Neisance became violently insane while visiting friends at Port Bowkley and was with difficulty overpowered and taken to jail.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

SMALL-POX is epidemic at Mountain Grove, Missouri.

SMALL-POX is epidemic in the town of Rutherford, N. J.

SOUTHERN Iowa is suffering from a prolonged drought and excessive heat wave.

THREE bricklayers and a boy were killed at Winona, Minnesota, by the caving in of the walls of a cistern.

THREE workmen were instantly killed and two more fatally injured by the fall of an elevator in the Clausen and Price Brewery Building in New York city.

JOHN COLLINS, a gardener, and Maggie Collins, his daughter, aged 16, was mortally wounded, at Cunningham, Alabama, by a young son of Collins, who mistook them for burglars.

A Grand Rapids and Indiana passenger train, southbound, was wrecked at La Otto, Indiana, by someone who had driven a stake into a frog. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

A CHICAGO express on the Big Four road collided with a freight engine at Griffiths Ohio, killing Frank Taylor, the fireman on freight engine, and three tramps on the head end of the mail car. Several of the trainmen and passengers were injured.

THE south and north bound freight trains on the Texas and Pacific Railroad were in collision at Towe, City, Texas. Michael Voltz, Charles Holland, Ed. Bee, postal clerks; Edw. Grimm, engineer; Frederick Marshall, express messenger; James Jones, porter, and the fireman, name unknown, and a tramp were killed.

ADVICES have reached Saltillo, Mexico, of a cloud burst in the mountains of the Pietra District, southwest of that city. A number of houses of ranchmen and several herds of sheep were washed away by the torrent of water that rushed down the mountain ravines. Fifteen men are known to have been drowned.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army and his captains of either sex have been officially declared to be ministers of religion within the meaning of the law.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE French anti-anarchist bill was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 208 to 163.

M. DEGHENEL, a French Deputy, has challenged M. Clemenceau for an attack upon him in M. Clemenceau's newspaper, La Justice.

CHOLERA is rapidly spreading in Galicia and especially in the western district of Cracow, and in the eastern districts near the Russian frontier.

SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY, late at the head of the Newfoundland government, was disqualified for corrupt practices at the election. He cannot hold office for three years.

NORWEGIAN sealers believe that the ship of Captain Nansen's Arctic expedition has been crushed in the ice. The Jackson expedition has passed Tromsoe on its way north.

BARON NOLTON, formerly Russian consul at Koenigsberg, has been expelled from Germany for secretly inspecting the fort worl s at Pillau, accompanied by a Russian admira .

GOZO TATENO, Japanese minister at Washington, has been recalled by the home government. Mr. Kukino, who was educated in this country, has been appointed his successor.

HURRICANES and floods are reported from the Guadalejara districts of Spain. A number of towns have suffered severely, the crops have been badly damaged and several lives have been lost.

ADVICES from Yokohama state that the Japanese troops in Corea have begun a forward movement against the Chinese positions. A Shanghai dispatch, however, says that 12,000 Chinese troops have landed in Corea without opposition, and this fact is regarded as indicative of pacific intentions by Japan. The United States gunboats Concord and Petrel have been ordered to reinforce the American fleet in Asiatic waters.

DISPENSARIES RE-OPENED.

No Trouble Occured in South Carolina. Tillman and the Saloonmen.

A despatch from Columbia, S. C., says: The dispensaries opened again throughout the State, but nowhere was there any trouble. People paid little attention to the matter.

There is a tacit understanding that Governor Tillman will give the saloon men fifteen days in which to dispose of their stock. It is understood he will after that time notify them that they must absolutely quit business.

Some of the saloonkeepers say that they will close. In the towns of Greensville, Aiken and Marion dispensers were notified that they would be arrested if they attempted to sell liquor without obtaining town licenses.

The dispensers wired Attorney General Buchanan for advice and he instructed them to disregard the notifications and in the event of interference or arrest to give bail and begin business again, pledging the State to stand by them. He further instructed them to bring counter charges of "interference with officers in discharge of their duties.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	$ 3 85
High Grade Extra			3 1[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54		54¼
CORN—No. 2 White	53		54
OATS—Southern & Penn.	39		40
RYE—No. 2	44		45
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.			12 50
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	9 50		10 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	$ 95
No. 2	70		75
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 60
Seconds			90
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 5	@	5¼
City Cows	3¾		4
Southern No. 2			4
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	40	@	55
ONIONS	65		80
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@	$ 8
Clear ribsides			8½
Hams	12¾		14¼
Mess Pork, per bar			14 75
LARD—Crude			7
Best refined			8½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 19	@	$ 20
Under fine	18		19
Roll	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Fancy	$ 10¼	@	$ 10¾
N. Y. flats	10¾		10¾
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 11	@	$ 11½
North Carolina	10		11
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12½	@	$ 13
Ducks, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 35	@	$ 4 50
Good to Fair	4 00		4 25
SHEEP	1 50		2 75
Hogs	5 25		5 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@	$ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56		56¾
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	55½		55¾
OATS—No. 3	42		43
BUTTER—State	12		18
EGGS—State	13		14
CHEESE—State	7½		9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54½		55½
CORN—No. 3	54		54½
OATS—N. 2	49½		51½
BUTTER—State	22½		23
EGGS—Penns. ft	13		14

LIFE IS NOT LONG.

Dear heart, life is not long:
Say thou thy word and sing thy sweetest song!
Ere the dim night shall close,
Drink thou the light and pluck the loveliest rose;
And dream not of the sorrow and the wrong;
Dear heart, life is not long!

Dear heart, life is not long;
And thick the thorns where all the roses throng!
Ere the rose-day be past,
Be thou a garden where shall bloom the last;
Pray thou thy prayer, still sing thy sweetest song—
Dear heart, life is not long!

—[F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

The Anarchist Conspiracy.

In his office at New Scotland Yard sat Inspector Murphy, chief of the "specials" told off to keep watch over the anarchists. He was engrossed in the perusal of a large official-looking document, when he was interrupted by the entrance of two of his principal subordinates, Detective-Sergeants Mulligan and Magee. They had come to inquire if he had any orders to give them before they left the "Yard" for the night.

"Ah, boys," said the inspector, looking up, "I was just going to send for you."

"More work, sir?" said Mulligan.

"Aye, and hot work, too," answered the inspector, with a significant shake of his head. "I have just received word from the French police that Lucien Miasme, Louis Roche and Jean Lerat, who disappeared from Paris some weeks ago, are reported to be in London."

"Miasme, Roche and Lerat," repeated Mulligan, thoughtfully. "They are the fellows who were tried for that Notre Dame affair, aren't they?"

"Yes, and who should have been hanged for it," replied the inspector. "I was in Paris at the time, and attended the trial. There was no doubt but they were guilty—they themselves hardly denied it—but the case was mismanaged, and the jury was scared for their own skins, and the end of it was that three most villainous murderers were let loose on society again."

"It was a big business, that Notre Dame explosion," said Magee.

"Faith big enough for anything. The church was full of people—women and children chiefly—and scores of them were killed or injured. One family—the Comte de la Targe and his wife and two daughters—who were sitting just where the bomb exploded, were simply wiped out. I believe, at this moment, the only representative of the de la Targe family existing is the son, who at the time of the outrage, and now, too, for all I know, was serving with his regiment in Siam."

"If that son ever meets Miasme, Roche and Lerat there'll be trouble I expect," was Mulligan's comment.

"Yes, it was reported in the French papers that when he heard of the result of the trial he swore he would have the blood of his mother's murderers yet. I dare say, however, he soon cooled down. At any rate, he has made no move, and that's seven months ago. But to business. The French police tell me that Miasme, Roche and Lerat are said to be here for the purpose of committing outrages in revenge for our surrendering that ruffian Marquis. They say, too, that they are well supplied with money, though where it comes from is a mystery. If that's the case, the sooner we get on the track the better."

The inspector paused for a moment, and searched among the papers on his desk. Then he handed to the detectives several photographs.

"These," he said, "are portraits of the three ruffians taken when they were in prison in Paris. Look at them well, and see that you don't forget the rascals' faces."

The two detectives examined the photographs closely. An anxious and prolonged consultation followed. When it was ended midnight was far past.

The two detectives left the "Yard" and turned down the dark and silent Embankment. The difficulties and responsibility of the task that night committed to them lay heavy on their minds. Neither of the men spoke as they walked slowly along, lost in anxious thought.

Suddenly Mulligan stopped and caught Magee tightly by the arm. At the same instant there was a brilliant flash of reddish light about two hundred yards in front of them. The next second a tremendous report almost deafened them.

For a moment the two detectives were too dumbfounded to think or act. Mulligan, however, quickly pulled himself together.

"The anarchists, by heaven!" he cried. "Come, Tom, we may catch the scoundrels yet." Without an instant's hesitation the two men rushed off at breakneck speed along the Embankment toward the spot where the explosion had taken place. As they neared it they slackened their pace and kept a sharp lookout so that nothing might escape them in the darkness. A second later they observed a dark mass lying huddled up on the pavement. They approached the object warily. It was the body of a man. A moment's examination showed them that he had been killed by the explosion. His right arm was blown simply to fragments and his right side was a bleeding mass of flesh and bones and clothes. He was quite dead.

Detective-Sergeant Mulligan struck a light and examined the dead man's face.

"The chief hero of the Notre Dame explosion has exploded himself; the Lord be praised!"

Subsequent investigation confirmed the detective's theory. They left no doubt that the man killed that night was the redoubtable anarchist, Louis Roche, and that he had perished by the premature explosion of the bomb he was carrying while on his way to commit some diabolical outrage. What the outrage intended was and how he became possessed of the bomb—which, from the fragments discovered about the scene of the explosion experts pronounced to be of excellent workmanship—were not known for some time. At length, however, another communication was received from the French police, which threw light on both these points and on many others besides.

From the communication it appeared that among anarchists in Paris it was said that the outrage intended was nothing less than the blowing up of the houses of parliament, or, at any rate, of the Clock Tower. The bomb had been prepared by a person passing among the anarchists under the name—assumed, no doubt—of La Revanche. This person was reported to be a man of some wealth, and at the same time a skilled chemist, and he was devoting both his talent and his money to the cause of anarchism. He appeared to be known personally to few of the brethren—indeed, for purposes of safety, he mixed little with them, living in rooms in the West End of London, where he prepared his bombs, and meeting professed anarchists only from time to time in order to plan outrages and provide them with the means of carrying them out. Miasme, Lerat and the late Roche were his especial intimates and his chosen instruments for effecting his malignant purposes—in fact, he had created some jealousy in anarchist circles by refusing to place confidence in any others than those.

The communication concluded by stating that the misadventure by which Louis Roche had lost his life had not in the slightest degree discouraged La Revanche and his associates, and that another attempt at outrage might be expected at any moment. According to the rumors circulating among the militant anarchists in Paris this would probably take the form of an explosion at Woolwich arsenal, or at some of the government dockyards.

On receiving this communication Inspector Murphy had another consultation with his subordinates.

"This," said Magee, when the inspector had stated the effect of the French police's communication, "this is a new development in anarchism—the gentleman anarchist."

"Yes, and a very awkward one, too," replied Mulligan. "We know nothing about their haunts and their appearances—but we know nothing about this La Revanche, except that he is a gentleman and lives in the West End, and is probably a Frenchman. That's too vague to help us much. We can't shadow every French gentleman living in West London, and yet while he's free there will be no cessation of outrages. It's true he is said now to employ only Miasme and Lerat, but even if we catch them he will soon get other desperadoes to take their places. He carries the sinews of war, and as long as he has money and a bomb manufactory we shall have plenty of outrages."

"That's quite true," said Inspector Murphy. "The pressing question then is, how can we trap La Revanche?"

"I was thinking," said Mulligan, "that when we're fortunate enough to trace Miasme and Lerat, we should not arrest them—only shadow them. La Revanche must meet them some time or other, and when he does we could shadow him until we discover where his bomb factory is, then we might catch the lot."

"A sensible plan," answered the inspector. "But, no doubt, Miasme and Lerat meet others than La Revanche. How could you tell which was which!"

"Well, probably, they don't meet many gentlemen—French or otherwise," argued Mulligan, "so we should shadow all the well-dressed people they speak to or have dealings with. At any rate, that seems to me the only chance of catching La Revanche."

The inspector lay back in his chair and reflected. While he was doing so, a messenger entered the room and handed him a telegram. He tore the envelope and glanced at the message. Then he whistled.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed; "they are going it. Just listen!"

Portsmouth, 11:20 p. m. Explosion in harbor. No injury to person or property. No trace of perpetrator of outrage. Send officer to investigate.

"What do you think of that?"

"Looks like another bungle," said Mulligan, quietly.

"Faith it does," answered the inspector, "but it may put us on the track of the rascals. Mulligan, start you by the first train and make searching inquiries."

Mulligan did start by the first train and did make searching inquiries. These inquiries resulted in a pretty certain opinion that, as he said when the telegram was received, there had been another bungle. He discovered that at Southsea a foreigner on the night of the explosion had hired a small rowing boat and that that boat had not been returned. He discovered further that fragments of a rowing boat similar to the one hired had been picked up outside Portsmouth harbor. On showing to the owner of the missing boat the photographs of Miasme and Lerat, that person, after some hesitation, identified Miasme as the foreigner who hired the boat. From these facts Mulligan drew the conclusion that Miasme had made an attempt to blow up the dockyard or the shipping in Portsmouth harbor, and had perished by the premature explosion of the bomb. And this conclusion was shortly afterwards confirmed by advices from the French police. These were to the effect that among Paris anarchists it was stated that the dockyard was the object of attack, and that since the attempt was made Miasme had been missing. It was added that much dissatisfaction existed regarding La Revanche and his skill as a bomb maker, but that, as he alone among London anarchists possessed funds he still contrived, in spite of his successive failures, to maintain his position.

"And long may he," was Inspector Murphy's comment on reading this communication. "He's doing more to suppress both anarchism and the anarchists than all the police in Europe put together. The best thing that could happen would be for him to go on blowing up his friends until they were all in fragments, and then for him to blow up himself."

Inspector Murphy had not very long to wait. Some three weeks after this conversation he received word of an attempted outrage at Hampton Court. The inhabitants of the palace were awakened about midnight by a tremendous explosion. The guard turned out, and, after considerable trouble, discovered the dead body of a man in the gardens. Evidently he, like Roche and Miasme, had been "exploded" himself, as Inspector Murphy called it, when attempting to blow up Hampton Court. On the inspector examining the dead man, he had no difficulty in identifying him as the third of that terrible trio of desperadoes—Lerat. Every one of them had perished by the same means as they had used to murder the innocent congregation of Notre Dame.

The detectives were still engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with this explosion when Inspector Murphy received a mysterious note. It ran as follows:

All is discovered. Let La Revanche take care. He thinks he has escaped, having fled from London. But the arms of the brotherhood stretch far. Tell him—your agent-provocateur—that he is now in as great danger as he was in Belgrave road. The avengers of blood are after him. He shall perish.—

Signed, Anarchist.

"Hullo," cried Inspector Murphy, when he had read his note; "the third failure has been too much for them, and La Revanche is now to be blown up himself. More power to their elbow, I say."

"Belgrave road," said Mulligan; "that's where he hung out, apparently. Surely with such a straight tip as that we should be fools if we failed to lay hands on him."

"He has left it though," said Inspector Murphy. "I don't know whether we shouldn't let him and his friends settle matters between them. It's another case of trahison! —tra-hison! !—tra-hi-son! ! !"

But the inspector was only joking, and half an hour later he and Mulligan were in Belgrave road searching for the lodgings of the missing M. La Revanche. They soon discovered them, too, though the name he had passed under with his landlady was not La Revanche, but Montagnard. The lady gave a very particular description of him, and stated that the cab which took him away and his luggage and what he had left behind demonstrated his identity with La Revanche. It consisted of several uncharged bombs, a large bottle of sulphuric acid, and the materials for compounding an explosive powder of great strength. Evidently he had left in a hurry.

To Mulligan was delegated the duty of tracing the missing man. The task was no easy one, and for more than a month his reports were not altogether satisfactory. He had traced La Revanche to Paris, but there for a long time he completely lost sight of him.

One morning, just after Inspector Murphy had reached his office at the "Yard," the door opened and in walked Detective Sergeant Mulligan. Though entirely unexpected, he was received by his inspector without the slightest indication of surprise.

"Well, what's up now?" Murphy asked in his quietest manner.

"Oh, I've finished the job, sir," replied Mulligan.

"Found La Revanche?" asked Murphy.

Mulligan nodded his head.

"Had him arrested?" asked Murphy.

Mulligan shook his head.

"Failed to establish his identity?" asked Murphy, in a tone of disappointment.

"No, I had some trouble over that," replied Mulligan; "but in the end he admitted it himself."

"Admitted it himself!" cried the inspector. "And why did the French government refuse to arrest him?"

"Because he's the young Comte de la Targe whose father, mother and two sisters were murdered by Roche & Co. at the Notre Dame explosion.

The inspector looked steadily at his subordinate for a moment; then he whistled to relieve his feelings.

"What are they going to do with him?" he then asked.

"Decorate him and send him back to his regiment in Siam," was the answer.—[London Truth.

"I saw a very curious thing today."

"What was it?"

"A woman driving a nail with a hammer instead of with the back of her best hair brush."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA has long gloried in the title of the City of Homes. She can now be also christened the Matrimonial Paradise. According to the returns of the tenth census upon the conjugal condition of the United States, Philadelphia can, of all the cities of the Union, boast the smallest proportion of single persons among its total population.

IT is estimated that there are 2,500 Chinese women and girls in San Francisco. Of these about 1,000 are married women; the rest are slaves. In spite of much that has been written and said to the contrary, there is not a single Chinese male slave in the United States. Unfortunately this cannot be said of the women, the great majority of whom are subject to a cruel bondage that is the sad blot upon Chinese social life.

THE newest profession introduced for women who are poor, educated and well mannered is that of "denticure." This is an English discovery. The "denticurist" takes care of the fair clients' teeth, giving them the skilful cleansing with dental instruments which is usually done by the dentist, and which must occasionally supplement the personal attention received daily from the owner's own brush, dentrifice and floss.

THE English sparrow threatens to become as great a pest in Australia as it is here, and several of the Colonial Legislatures have recently enacted laws whereby local authorities are compelled to spend a certain amount of the public funds at their disposal in effecting the destruction of the birds. It looks very much as if this most irrepressible and impudent of all feathered creatures were destined to become as great a hindrance to the prosperity and development of Australia as the rabbit.

THE foundation stone of the North Baltic Canal was laid on June 3, 1887, by Emperior William I. During the seven years which have passed since then, about 8,000 laborers have been at work in uniting the two northern seas by a canal nearly sixty-two miles long. The importance of this canal is shown by the fact that between 1858 to 1885 no fewer than 6,300 steamships and sailing ships stranded on the Danish and Swedish coast, with the total loss of 3,500 ships. From 1877 to 1881, alone, 700 men lost their lives. The canal commences at Holtenau, close to Kiel. The eastern portion is already a scene of lively traffic, and besides the boats and steamships connected with the works, passenger steamboats ply from Rendsburg to the Baltic.

"IF a man has the right stuff in him," says "The Philadelphia Record," "nobody more quickly perceives or appreciates it than jolly Jack Tar, no matter what may be the color of the skin. This fact is illustrated on board the British steamship Ethelgonda, which recently sailed from this port for British India, and whose commander, Captain Goding, is of the colored race. He is one of the very few colored skippers who have come to Philadelphia in command of an entirely white crew and corps of officers. It is asserted by old sea dogs that no skipper enjoys to a higher degree the respect and confidence of his men than does Captain Goding. To be successful at the helm, however, a colored captain must be rated 100 A1 at Lloyds."

WM. MATTHEWSON, aged seventy-five, of Wichita, Kan., claims to be the real Buffalo Bill, that title having been given to him in 1860. When asked how William F. Cody came to get the title, he replied: "Well, you see, Cody worked for me when he was a young fellow—he is only about forty-five now. I reckon he had begun to read Indian stories, and see how much was to be made by that kind of a reputation, and he was always fond of talk and show. I never was any hand to wear my hair long, and go swaggering about the country blowing about what I had done. I've had my hair get pretty long at times, but was always glad to get it cut, when I could get back to a place where I could. Cody knows he has no real right to the name, but if he wants to show off as a dime novel hero, I have no objection. I reckon seeing so many of those Indian lies has sort of disgusted me with talking about my adventures, though I've had about as many and thrilling escapes as any of 'em can tell."

A NOVEL point in the law of wedding presents—if there be any law on the subject—was raised before a London magistrate by a well-dressed middle-aged man. Can they be seized for rent? It has never been satisfactorily settled whether wedding presents given before marriage can be claimed by the donor, should the expected ceremony be indefinitely postponed, for different magistrates have given different rulings on the subject. A man cannot get back a ring he has bestowed on his intended, but sometimes he has succeeded in recovering a piano or furniture. The gentleman who made the application had his questions written down, and was prepared to place on the same record the magistrate's answer; but Mr. Lushington declined to give advice on the subject, merely remarking that "it depended on what the wedding presents were." Apparently the landlord saw nothing in them beyond mere portable property, and treated them as such. There is no poetry where rent is concerned.

Alameda, (Cal.,) milkmen keep a list of people who do not pay bills.

Of the population of Montana 66.50 are males, and 33.50 are females.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Compensation--Floored--A Wife's Bright Idea--A Sympathetic Strike --The Parlor Military--Etc., Etc.

COMPENSATION.

Of dog days I do not complain,
The heat I do not mind;
I do not utter words profane,
And am to all resigned.

I try to be content and gay,
My temper I control,
And, oh, I chuckle at the way
They're freezing at the Pole!
—[Judge.

FLOORED.

"Yes," said the young man, "I believe the people are right when they say this summer has been the hottest ever known."

"Sho!" exclaimed the oldest inhabitant.

"Well, it's mighty hot, anyway," pursued the youth. "My collar wilted yesterday two minutes after I put it on."

"Sho!" said the oldest inhabitant. "I've seen it so hot that the collar wilted before you put it on at all."—[New York Press.

A WIFE'S BRIGHT IDEA.

"John," said the wife to the husband, who was struggling with business difficulties, "I think you would get along better if you could make people think you are doing well."

"Ah," exclaimed the husband, "but how can I make them think that?"

"Just you rig me out in fine clothes and everybody will think you are making a fortune."—[New York Press.

A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

"Children," said Mr. Chugwater, emphatically, "close that piano!"

"What's the matter, father?" inquired one of the two little girls in blue.

"The matter," he answered, locking the instrument and putting the key in his pocket, "is that the musicians of the city have been called out, and you're going to join that strike out of sympathy for the neighbors."—[Chicago Tribune.

THE PARLOR MILITARY.

She (petulantly)—I don't care if you are captain, you needn't devote all your time to drilling your company.

He—But, my dear, a captain is known by the company he keeps.—[Detroit Free Press.

A COMPLIMENT.

Jack—I am coming to the conclusion that I must be something of an idiot.

May—Dear me. Why?

Jack—I have noticed that the most idiotic fellows woo and win the loveliest girls, and here I am, after winning the loveliest girl in the world.

May—Oh, Jack! (Ecstatic silence.) —[Truth.

INFALLIBLE EVIDENCE.

"I am told," said the caller, "that your husband is engaged in a work of profane history."

"Yes," replied the author's wife, "it certainly sounded that way when I heard him correcting the proofs." —[Washington Star.

WHY HE DIDN'T WANT IT.

Jones—I say, old man, have you a dollar you don't want?

Smith—Yes, here it is. Take it.

Jones—Awfully good of you, old man. You are sure you don't want it?

Smith—Yes, absolutely sure. It's a counterfeit.—[Truth.

SOMETIMES AN ADVANTAGE.

"Isn't it a nuisance to have a treacherous memory?"

"Not always. Some days ago my wife told me not to forget to call a veterinary physician for her poodle or it would die. I forgot."—[Chicago Record.

A WEE CONNOISSEUR.

Aunty (finishing story)—And so Prince Goody-good married her and they lived happily ever afterwards.

Helen (thoughtfully)—Now tell us a true story, aunty.—[Judge.

UNACCOMMODATING.

Tramp—Will you give me a few cents?

Gent—I never give anything to beggars.

Tramp—You never give anything to beggars! Do you think I'm going to become a bloated bondholder just to accommodate you? If you do you are fooling yourself badly.—[Texas Siftings.

RAPIDITY.

"Are these colors fast?" she asked of the new clerk.

"Yes, indeed. You ought to see them when they once start to run.—[Washington Star.

RESULT OF THE FAMINE.

First Tramp—What's the matter with sleeping in the coal-yard tonight?

Second Tramp—You'se a fine one ter foller. They ain't bin no soft coal dere fer a week.—[Judge.

HE OVERDID IT.

The Man with the Big Valise.—How far is it to the Northwestern Railway Station?

The Cabman (with an eye to a profitable fare)—About two miles.

The Man with the Big Valise (consulting watch)—Pshaw! Then I won't be able to catch that train anyway. Guess I'll ride over in a street car and catch the next train after—[Chicago Record.

FOR HARMONIOUS EFFECTS.

"Mamma is thinking of buying a dog."

"Really! What kind?"

"Oh, she's not particular as long as it matches the carpets."—[Boston Budget.

A LITTLE TWITTER.

"I am all at sea over this thing," he exclaimed, throwing his work aside, "and am thoroughly sick of it."

"Seasick?" she twittered softly, and it gave him courage to try again.—[Detroit Free Press.

FORCE OF HABIT.

First Reporter—The city editor doesn't seem to be able to get away from the habits he acquired while in the patent medicine business.

Second Reporter—No?

First Reporter—Nop; he's headed up my description of the new penitentiary "A Cure for Felons."—[Buffalo Courier.

"IT'S AN ILL WIND."

The summer sun is firing
The woods and all the streams.
The pine tree is perspiring
And hot the hill-top gleams.

But the weather hath its pleasures
In the North and in the South;
For the hot sun strikes the melon
And it's melting in the mouth!
—[Atlanta Constitution.

THE WRONG DESTINATION.

"Could this little poem get in tomorrow?"

"Don't know; waste-basket pretty full, but we'll try to make room for you!"—[Atlanta Constitution.

A MISLEADING SIGN.

The sign in this city said simply: "Umbrellas Recovered."

Old Wayback, when he was "seein' the sights," discovered that sign. He hesitated a moment and then went in. Said he:

"Say, I want yew to recuver my umbrella."

"All right," replied the workman, "where is it?"

Old Wayback looked at him in astonishment and drawled out:

Ef I knew that I'd recuver her myself."—[Printer's Ink.

MODEST.

Wool—There is one thing I like about a dog.

Van Pelt—What?

Wool—He may have a good pedigree, but he isn't forever talking about it.

OF NO EARTHLY INTEREST.

Professor—You do not appear to be much interested in the study of prehistoric man.

Miss Youngthing—Mercy, no! He's dead.

AN AGGRAVATED INSULT.

Young Wife (at telephone)—Is that the office of the telephone company? I want to talk with Cyrus Winterbottom. I'm his wife, and—

Telephone Girl—Number?

Young Wife—Number? I'm his first and only, you insulting creature!—[Chicago Tribune.

PACIFYING HIM.

"It is strange," exclaimed the irritable man, "that I can't get what I order to eat."

"What's the matter?" asked his wife.

"I ordered bluefish and the waiter brought me black bass."

"Oh, well, I wouldn't get angry. Perhaps the poor fellow is color blind."—[Washington Star.

MIGHT CONSIDER IT.

Visitor—Well, Tommy, do you think you ever will be President of the United States?

Tommy—Oh, I dunno. Mebbe I'll try for it after I git too old to be a pitcher.—[Indianapolis Journal.

NO HARM DONE.

Fond Mother—Why, Jane, you let the baby swallow that pin.

Jane—Yis, mum, but it was a safety pin.—[Truth.

SERVICEABLE.

"Don't you think this spring chicken is excellent?"

Boarder—Yes; I should think it would outwear even Russia leather.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

Iced Drinks and the Teeth.

While that awful drill went whiz-z-z, and the boss of the situation sardonically looked down, the speechless patient with the rubber dam under his teeth listened, between jumps, to the philosophical rumblings of the ivory carver, and along about midnight recalled this much:

"Do you know that fillings come out, neuralgia is developed and teeth generally are badly injured by the use of iced water, iced tea and iced beverages of any kind?"

Of course, the man in the chair cheerfully grunted out as intelligently as the other side to a dentist's argument always does, and the tooth carpenter went on:

"People will eat hot dishes and wash them down with iced drinks, and then wonder why their teeth can't stand such a terrific and sudden change of temperature. It's a marvel that the teeth do not crack completely with the alternate roasting and freezing. Filled teeth are extremely sensitive to such action, and neuralgia frequently results. But until doomsday the unhealthful ice mixing will keep up."—[Philadelphia Call.

The number of possible voters in 1890 was 27.05 per cent. of the population.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 9.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Leader in Dry Goods.
Leader in Notions.
Leader in Novelties.
Leader in Shoes.
Leader in Everything.

:——:

Our Specialties.....

Botany Dress Goods Department.
Vantine Department.
Oak Cemical Department.
Butterick Pattern and Publication Department.
"New Idea" Pattern Department.
Housekeeper's Department.
Whiting Stationary Department.
Hall's Legal Blank Department.
Rogers' Silverware Department.

:——:

They say, "The Racket" is up to date. What do U say?

:——:

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. Emma Wolf, of Rebersburg, is visiting friends in the town.

——Elmer Royer, of Bellefonte, has been in the vicinity for several days of this week.

——Col. George A. Bayard, one of Bellefonte's notables, was in town Wednesday.

——Mr. Jonathan Royer, of near Centre Hill, was in town on Tuesday morning.

——Mrs. Theodore Gordon, of Bellefonte, is the guest of the family of D. B. Brisbin.

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot returned last evening after a four weeks' visit in Philadelphia.

——Landlord Bartges and son Tom came home Tuesday, from a week's sojourn at the shore.

——C. P. Hewes and family have returned from their visit to Erie, where Mrs. Hewes' parents reside.

——Ex-Sheriff Walker, of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday, in the interest of his fanning mill and grain separator.

——Rev. G. W. Currin and wife, of Glenn Rock, Pa., are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Michael Willow, the past week.

——Oscar Emerick and wife departed yesterday morning for their home at Freeport, Ill. They spent several weeks visiting his mother and among relatives here.

——Mr. L. Van Pelt, and Miss Bessie Speed and Mr. Bert Speed left on Tuesday for their home at Slaterville Springs, N. Y., after a two weeks' visit here.

——Emanuel Shook, of Spring Mills, passed through here on Tuesday morning by bicycle, en route on trip to Tyrone and other places, through the Bald Eagle valley.

——James Lohr and family, of Philadelphia, are on a visit to his parents on Church street. Jim is holding a position in the Auditor's Department of the Penna. Railroad.

——Mr. Daniel Ripka, one of Gregg township's practical farmers, and one of the oldest subscribers of the REPORTER, was a caller on Monday. He reports crops suffering from want of rain.

——Mr. Uriah Osman, west of town, has been seriously ill for the past week, so much that for several days his condition greatly alarmed his many friends, but he now shows gradual improvement.

——Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Reynolds and friends, from Reedsville, drove over to this place and spent the Sunday with S. W. Smith. It was their first visit since removing and their many friends gave them a hearty welcome.

——Rev. James W. Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., arrived last week on a visit. The Rev. has a vacation and preferred spending it in the healthy clime of this valley. He filled the pulpit in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning, and had a large audience.

——Jacob Reed, a retired farmer and one of Aaronsburg's heaviest financial men, gave us a call. He reports the general health down there good. Mr. Reed while driving homeward in a buggy a short time ago, a bicyclist on the road gave him a chase, but found it hard work to keep up with Jacob, and it sweated the cyclist pretty badly to get into Aaronsburg a few rods ahead of the buggy.

PICNIC SEASON.

Young and Old Alike Enjoying Themselves Picnicing and Camping.

The picnic season in our valley and county is at its best now, and will keep up until the weather is too cool. Young and old are bent upon enjoying themselves, picnicing and camping—Sunday schools, churches, bands, societies and social circles are in it right along and on the go. The rage for this kind of pleasure seeking has increased to an extent to induce the location of special parks in different quarters for the accommodation of all who hunger and thirst for an outing, while nature's forests and our mountain wilds with their rippling streams and fresh water springs and fresh air are much resortod to to escape the heat and get a week's enjoyment at little expense. This is healthy and as enjoyable as the fashionable sea side resort, with none of its gew-gaws and restraints upon the seeker after recreation and pleasure. You don't get tired of romantic mountains as soon as you do of ocean waves—the changing scenery of gaps and heights and mountain tops is ever fascinating, and the music of the laughing brooks dispels all ennui. Here nature is lovely overhead and under foot and you roam as you will, free of charge. How nicely one, two or more families can have an outing.

An Eccentric Woman.

The death of Harriet Sacket, who lived near Smith's Mills, Clearfield county, ended a strange life, says the Philipsburg *Ledger*. Thirty years ago, she and her sister Julia, although suffering in no way, went to bed and refused to rise again. They were then young, and no amount of coaxing could induce them to leave their bed. The mother cared for them, but she died. Afterwards other members of the family carried food to them. In time Harriet became hopelessly paralytic. About four years ago Julia one day astonished the friends by getting up, and she has since acted as other persons. Harriet was always cold, no matter how hot the weather, and usually slept under a mass of dressed sheep skins. She never gave a reason for their odd conduct.

Returned from a Trip.

John Shafer, farmer, of Madisonburg, and ex-Sheriff Shafer, of Nittany, have returned from a trip west, mainly to Kansas; they left here the first week in July and got back on Monday. Mr. John Shafer reports that in some sections of Kansas the hot winds have killed the corn and other vegetation, but in many parts of Kansas he saw very good corn. Illinois, in most parts he saw, crops were good, but there were also sections that the drouth had affected.

Died at Johnsonburg.

William Allison, Jr., formerly of Jacksonville, died at his son's residence in Johnsonburg, Wednesday afternoon, of general debility. He was about eighty years old. In 1865 he was elected associate judge of Centre county. He is survived by three children, R. M., of Johnsonburg; Mrs. George Cohncil, of Altoona, and Mrs. C. F. Leathers, of Howard.

The End will Tell.

This was a queer summer. In the spring there was a deep snow. Then it became mild for a short spell; next wet and cool weather set in lasting up into June. Then it got hot and dry all through July, a longer hot spell than for many years. What it's going to be from this on to the end, the end will tell.

Another Brute.

John Janscer, of Oakton, a suberb of Altoona, is likely to be punished for inhuman treatment of a son about 11 years old. He tied the little fellow in a corner of a small stable or shed with a cow chain, after dragging him from the house to the stable with a chain around his neck. Janscer is now in the hands of the law.

Another Suggestion.

Among the many suggestions offered to prevent floods in the West Branch valley is one made by a Williamsport gentleman. It is that the channel of the river from the Chesapeake bay to Clearfield be dug ten feet deeper and made 100 feet wider.

A Philipsburg Curiosity.

Wilson Parker has on exhibition at the Coal Exchange hotel a four legged chick. Wilson is a great relic hunter, and this is one of his greatest curiosities yet found. The chick can be seen by calling at this popular hotel. It is certainly a freak of nature.

Death at Millheim.

Miss Rosetta Mauck died at Millheim, on Saturday, at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. K. Alexander. She had been ill for some time of dropsy. She was a very estimable lady.

Shot an Eagle.

The *News* has it that William Grenoble, of Zion, shot an eagle measuring near six feet from tip to tip of wings.

—Wolf & Crawford are still offering Mens and Boys Russet Shoes at such reductions as will surely sell them.

TRIAL LIST.

The List of Cases to be Tried the Second Week of August Court.

The following is the list of cases to be tried the second week of August court, commencing on Monday, Sept. 3, 1894.

Carrie V. Wilson vs. Harry McCauley.
W. L. Wilson vs. W. L. Wilson, Com.
W. E. Church vs. Julia D. Kitz, Exr.
James E. Solt vs. Boro of Bellefonte.
Isaac W. Raven vs. Millheim Turnpike Co.
Isaac Stover vs. C. R. R. of Pa.
John Rockey vs. C. R. R. of Pa.
H. J. Garbrick vs. C. R. R. of Pa.
M. C. Gephart vs. Union Central Life Ins. Co.
Thomas L. Waple vs. Philipsburg borough.
Catharine Reagan vs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.
Kate A. Mullholland vs. Henry W. Hoover.
Samuel T. Gray vs. Bellefonte Central R. R. Co.
John I. Thompson vs. Graysdale Mining Co.
Hugh Ward vs. J. T. Lucas.
Patrick Ward vs. J. T. Lucas.
Centre County Banking Co. vs. J. P. Gephart.
Hall, Smoyer, Glase & Co. vs. L. B. Frank.
J. H. Blumenthal vs. L. B. Frank.

Improvements.

Colyer is having the walls made for large stables back of his new house at the station.

John T. Lee has put the finishing touches to the porch at his residence.

Mr. J. D. Murray thinks of laying a pavement of vitrified brick in front of the drug store.

George Ocker has put down a new board walk in front of his dwelling.

Yony Deininger has run a fence of wire screening in front of his lots, to conform with Linn's street line.

A Good Fish Story.

Two large sized suckers, fresh and fat, found their way to this office, with the following note:

"The Editor REPORTER; Compliments of Guy W. Jacobs. P. S.—I do not think they are "trouts."

Coming from so good a little boy as master Guy, we appreciate the present all the more highly. Thanks, dear little friend, may you live long, catch lots of big fish, and become President of the United States, and have other good luck in store for you. Guy is one of our town's favorite little boys.

Getting Along Fairly.

James Coldren, of this place, who had a leg broken while employed at Hastings, nearly a year ago, and afterwards again broke the set fracture, had the leg amputated at the Philipsburg miner's hospital about six weeks ago, and has since been staying with his brother at Lewistown. The leg was amputated about four inches above the knee, and he is getting along well as can be expected, on crutches, and expects to come home to Centre Hall soon.

Sold Out.

The instruments of the defunct Centre Hall brass band were sold by constable Harry Swab, on a claim of Yony Deininger. The nor-west wind does our blowing since the band kicked the bucket over two years ago, and makes things lively sometimes, although it holds no festivals, and asks no contributions.

Robbed Cars.

And. Weaver, Jonas Auman and John Mullen were put in jail on charges preferred against them by Jacob Whitmer and Andrew Gentzel for larceny. Weaver and Auman are the same persons who figured prominently in the Weaver murder trial several years ago. The charge against them now is for robbing freight cars at Coburn.

We Are Fortunate.

Towns and cities all over the land are complaining of bad water, impure water, and sickness. How fortunate Centre Hall—we have the purest water in the world, and, consequently, little sickness, yet some do not appreciate the good fortune they enjoy thereby.

Festival at Sprucetown.

The members of the M. E. congregation at Sprucetown will hold a festival at that place on Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening, August 17th and 18th. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. A large crowd and a nice time is expected.

Markets Jumping.

Corn and oats are on a jump, owing to bad crop reports. Corn in Chicago went up 20 cents within two weeks. Wheat has gone near three cents since Tuesday. Western oats, new, is quoted in car lots at 40 cents.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ANNIE BOTTORF.

Died at Her Home at Lemont, After a Lingering Illness.

For the last year Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, had been a victim of consumption. Up until several months ago she was able to be about. Last winter one evening she and her sister were coming from a singing convention held at Boalsburg. Along the way they met two drunk men in a buggy who ran into them, throwing both the young ladies out. Since that time the young lady continued to grow worse and suffered great pain. Tuesday morning at two o'clock, the angel of death came and she passed quietly away. She was about twenty-three years of age and will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends. She had a kind and loving disposition which drew around her many friends. The funeral took place last Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. Interment at Shiloh.—*Republican.*

An Enormous Loss.

The Centre county oats crop will be under the average, and the same may be said of the corn and potato crops. Unfavorable weather accounts for it. Too little rain in the past four weeks has cut down every farmer's prospects a few hundred dollars, and, taken in the aggregate, it will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. What there is, however, is sure of bringing fair, perhaps very high prices, and make up somewhat for shortage of yield.

Caught in a Tumbling Shaft

A child of Joel Barnard, living near Zion, was very seriously injured by being caught in the tumbling shaft of a threshing machine, Monday of last week. The child, which is about four years old, was standing near the machine while in motion when its clothes were caught and the child was drawn up under the shaft and whirled until its face was most terribly bruised. The flesh was torn from its arms and body. The child's recovery is doubtful.

Freshened Vegetation.

Last week's thunder showers freshened up vegetation and helped corn and potatoes considerably. All sections, we believe, were favored with a down pour. These rains did some good, but had they set in earlier the benefits would have been far greater. Still, let us be thankful that Providence did not forget us, and when winter sets in all will find supplies on hand to make them comfortable until a new spring is ushered in.

Mifflin Co. Attention.

We have reason to believe that the Seven mountain stream that flows past Milroy gets a goodly number of dynamite blasts to kill trout, by fishermen from that or some other county. Can't the fish protective association of Mifflin keep its eye skinned a little and get these violators of the fish laws into court? It is an outrage to have trout of all sizes killed off by wholesale in this manner.

Born on the Street.

On Tuesday of last week George Hagar and wife arrived in Bellefonte and said they were driving to Elmira, N. Y. Soon after arriving the woman took sick and before a doctor could be secured a little girl baby was born while she was seated in the wagon. Hagar being poor, the woman was taken to the poor house, where she is doing well. The child died soon after birth.

Game on Friday.

The ball club have accepted a challenge from the team at Reedsville, and a game is billed for Friday at that place. The team has been greatly strengthened, and the boys will put up a stiff game. Reedsville boasts of a good team and is hard to say which way the game will go.

The Team Beaten.

On Saturday our ball team went to Pine Grove Mills and crossed bats. The score was 24 to 16 in favor of that team. It is necessary to state that Centre Hall will never again play a friendly game of ball with the team from that town.

Married Tonight.

This evening at eight o'clock the wedding of J. Whitney McCormick and Miss Mary S. Meyer, will take place at the residence of the brides' parents. The wedding will be largely attended as a number of invitations have been issued.

Death at Fillmore.

Philip Resides, a prominent citizen of near Fillmore, this county, died on Monday night last after a long illness. He was aged over 85 years, and was the father of nine children.

House Caught Fire.

On Tuesday morning the house of Samuel Noll, Jr., at Pleasant Gap, took fire, and was damaged to the amount of near $100. No insurance.

—A beautiful premium picture, framed, given away to all customers of Wolf & Crawford.

DIED AT PLEASANT GAP.

Mr. Samuel Noll, an Aged Citizen, Passes Away.

On Tuesday evening, a few minutes after six o'clock, the death of Mr. Samuel Noll occurred at his home, about one mile east of Pleasant Gap, after an illness of but a few days. He was stricken with paralysis on last Wednesday, and never recovered from the stroke, gradually growing weaker until the end came.

Mr. Noll was one of the oldest and most respected citizens in his vicinity, and was aged 86 years, 7 months and 26 days. He was born in Lebanon county at Sheridan Station, and removed to Centre county in 1827, and settled sometime after upon the farm where he died, living upon the homestead for over fifty years.

He was a man robust in health, scarcely knowing a sick day in all his life. His belief in the principles of the Democratic party were strong, and was an influential man in his community.

He was the father of five children, three sons and two daughters. They are, Wm. H. Noll, Jr., Samuel Noll, and Susan Noll, all residing at Pleasant Gap; John Noll, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Lucy Stine, in Oklahoma Territory.

The funeral will take place this morning, interment being made in the Zion cemetery.

Was It Dynamite?

From the great number of small dead fish found one morning by Geo. Harter, on the Red mill dam, he is led to believe they were killed by dynamite fishermen, who took the large ones, leaving the little ones to float off. They showed signs of having been injured by some means, and we judge Mr. Harter is correct in his suspicions. The penalty for fishing with dynamite is very heavy, and fellows caught at it will find it mighty salty fish.

We have been informed by other parties that many dead suckers, catfish and eels, large and small, have been seen in Sinking creek. The supposition is that some fishing party put lime or some other deadly substance, in the stream, to aid them in their catch, and thus destroyed a great number of the finny tribe.

Will Be a Success.

The indications are that the Band Tournament will draw the largest crowd of the season at Hecla Park, August 30th. Already ten bands have entered the contest and many others are coming. Three hundred musicians will play one, or two marches all at the same time. A volume of tone never before heard in this part of the county. Every person should attend the Tournament as it will be the first gathering of the kind in the history of the county. Tickets from Bellefonte to the Park and return only 25 cents.

Still a Mystery.

John F. Potter, of Milesburg, again made a trip to Olean, Potter county, to learn if possible if the body of the young man found dead in the woods was that of his son. The body has since been identified as that of a foreigner, but the fate or whereabouts of his son is as much of a mystery as ever, and no trace of him can be found. Mr. Potter is positive the body found is not that of his son.

Delaware Peaches High.

While the peach crop in Delaware is very small the prices which are being received for it are very large and the few persons who have a crop are making money. Peaches sent from there to Philadelphia, New York and Boston were sold as high as $3 a basket wholesale, and one man who shipped fifty baskets of peaches cleared $100 after paying all charges.

To Protect Against Floods.

At a meeting held in Williamsport recently to devise means for protection against floods, a novel idea was advanced. It was nothing more nor less than to dig the channel of the river ten feet deeper and 100 feet wider from the Chesapeake bay as far up as Clearfield.

Deaths.

Mrs. Catharine Gates died at Bellefonte, aged seventy-nine years. Her husband is ninety-two years of age.

Mrs. Robert Glenn, of Benner township, died on Monday, aged sixty years.

A Nuisance.

The board walk at the lower end of town for the past three or four weeks has been a dangerous nuisance. The Williamsport council, a few days ago, were arrested and put under $200 bail each for maintaining a nuisance.

Tax Notice.

On August 1st tax collector Frank Arney received his duplicate, and all persons wishing to receive the 5 per abatement, up to October 1st, will find him ready to receive the funds.

Critically Ill.

Bellefonte *Democrat* reports that lawyer D. S. Keller is still critically ill. His health has been failing for over two years.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A FIERCE STORM.

Lightning Causes Destruction of Buildings.

During the heavy thunder gust Saturday evening lightning struck the barn owned by Reuben Shaffer in Flemington. Immediately after the whole roof was ablaze. In the barn were two horses, one belonging to Mr. Shaffer and the other belonging to Mr. Johnson, of Jacksonville, a son-in-law who, with his family was visiting Mr. Shaffer, for the day. Men ran to lead the horses out of the building, but when they entered the stable they found that both animals had been struck by the lightning, the one dead and the other dying. The dead horse presented a sickening sight, the marks of the stroke being visible all over the body. The barn burned so fast that the men did not save anything but a few articles, which they hastily grabbed and carried to a safe place. The barn, the two dead animals, sixteen tons of hay, about sixteen tons of straw, a quantity of chop and wheat, one or two vehicles; wood and ice house, were entirely consumed. Mr. Shaffer formerly was the hotel keeper at Coburn.

A short distance from the Shaffer buildings was the barn owned by N. W. Fredericks, of this city, but rented by O. S. Kelsey. This barn was also destroyed, but Mr. Kelsey succeeded in getting his horse and vehicles out. —Clinton *Democrat.*

Part of the Bridge.

The third span of the Lewisburg bridge, which was washed down the river by the flood, has been located at Long Level, near Middletown. A portion of another span has been found near Bear Island, about twelve miles farther down the river. Workmen commenced Thursday morning to remove the span which lodged opposite Bainbridge. The span which lodged near Hill Island has all been removed and the iron shipped back to Lewisburg.

Watch Lost.—$5 Reward.

The undersigned on Monday morning lost a gold watch, with double chain and charm to it. Lost between Spring Mills station and C. A. Krape's store. The finder will receive $5 reward for its return, or $5 reward will be given to any one giving information that will secure the recovery of the watch. O. T. CORMON.
aug2-2t Spring Mills.

A Lawless Town Loses Big Shops.

As the result of the strike troubles at Chicago, the Chicago and East Illinois railroad will move its division shops to Momence, Ill. To protesting business men, General Manager Broughton declared that the city and county authorities had refused the company protection during the lawlessness. The city may sue the road for $28,000 given when the shops were built there.

—A postal card to the Registrar, will bring the 120 page year book, showing the five departments—College, Academy, Ladies' Institute, Music School and Art Department, and cuts of the ten buildings of Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa. Next year begins September 13, 1894.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	52
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	35
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

Did We Hit the Mark?

A Few Minutes will Tell.

An investiagtion will convince you that we have hit the mark for your interest. - - -

.....Rare Specials

These goods are phenomenal at the prices.

8c Batistes, now 6c.
5c Chalii, now 4½c.
10c Hose for Ladies, not a goood black, 8c.
12½c Duck, now 10c.
12½c Saconetts, now 10c.
12½c Irish Lawn, 10c.
3c Pins, 1c.
7c Dark Prints, 5c.
Fine White Cambric, 10c.
Excellent Brown Muslin, 6c.
10c Gingham, now 7c.
12½c Dimity, 10c.
500 yards Cotton, 5c.
25c Corsets, 18c.

Not a piece of trash in the lot, but at lower prices than ever before at

Garman's Store.
Bellefonte, - - - Pa.

o——o

"Man wants but little here below,
But woman wants a heap;
Her life is full of little wants,
If they are only cheap.